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## PREFACE

THIS Index to the twenty-four volumes of the *Gazetteer* has been compiled, under the supervision of the English editor, by Miss Petherbridge and her staff of assistants, among whom special mention may be made of the services of Miss D. K. Bloxam.

In the main, the plan adopted in the last edition has been followed; but, while local references to headings of almost universal occurrence such as Christians, Districts, History, &c.—are now omitted, space has been found for the insertion of many more personal names and words of only occasional mention. Thus, though the body of the work is increased from thirteen to twenty-four volumes, the number of pages of the Index has only risen proportionately from 350 to 631.

The general rule has been to place first under each heading any references in the four volumes of 'The Indian Empire,' and then to follow with the references in the other volumes in alphabetical sequence, thus occasionally producing chronological disorder. In the arrangement of names common to more than one person, chronology has been the chief consideration, though rulers of the same dynasty have been kept together, and Englishmen come in the order of their Christian names. Some inconsistency may be detected in the order of composite words, as to which there seems to be no absolute agreement among index-makers, especially when dealing with Oriental compounds. So far as possible, the principle adopted has been, not to follow all the letters alphabetically through such a word, but to place first any word appended but not joined to the leading word, and then the compounds: e.g. Muhammad, Muhammad Shāh, Muhammadābād.

The Glossary prefixed to the Index has been compiled by Mr. R. Burn, the Indian editor.

Its object and its plan differ from those of more elaborate Indian Glossaries, of which a list<sup>1</sup> may be found in the second edition of Yule and Burnell's *Hobson-Jobson* (pp. xxiii, xxiv). Throughout the *Gazetteer* the use of vernacular terms has been generally avoided, except where they could not be translated concisely, or where they were intentionally introduced for the benefit of readers in India. Such vernacular terms are explained in the Glossary, which also includes English expressions that have acquired technical meanings in official use. Where it seemed desirable to give further information than the brief definition in the Glossary, a reference has been added to the volume and page of the *Gazetteer* at which a fuller explanation will be found. The different senses in which the same term is sometimes used in different parts of India, or in different connexions, have been distinguished. In the case of certain crops of wide distribution and a few official designations, synonyms have been appended. Ordinarily, the main heading for a vernacular term is the Hindustāni form, where this is the form used in the publications of the Government of India.

<sup>1</sup> To that list may be added the Index volume by E. Thurston to Watt's *Dictionary of Economic Products* (Calcutta, 1896), and the Hindustāni-English Vocabulary of Indian Birds by Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Phillott and Gobin Lal Bonnerjee (*J. A. S. B.* 1908, pp. 55-79).

## GLOSSARY

- Ābkāri.** Excise of liquors and drugs.
- Adad.** A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*.
- Agar.** A perfume distilled from the resinous sap of the agar tree, *Aquilaria Agallocha*.
- Agrahāra.** A free grant of land for the upkeep of Hindu temples.
- Āhar.** A reservoir attached to an artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).
- Āhu.** Summer rice, Assam (vi, p. 54) ; syn. āus.
- Ain.** A timber tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*.
- Āin-i-Akbarī.** A comprehensive account of India under the Mughal emperor Akbar, compiled in 1590 by Abul Fazl.
- Ajlāf.** Low-class Muhammadans.
- Akunwun.** A subordinate revenue official, Burma.
- Āl.** A plant, the root of which produces a rich red dye, *Morinda tinctoria* (iii, p. 183).
- Alsī.** Linseed, *Linum usitatissimum*.
- Āman.** The late rice crop, Bengal ; syn. sāli, Assam.
- Ambādi.** Name in Western India for the fibre plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus* ; syn. patsan.
- Āmil.** A subordinate executive official under native rule ; in Sind the name is still applied to Hindus of the clerical class (xxii, p. 407).
- Anicut.** A dam or weir across a river for irrigation purposes, Southern India (iii, p. 326).
- Anjan.** A timber tree, *Hardwickia binata*.
- Arhar.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus* , syn. tur, Bombay ; tuar, Central Provinces and Central India ; rahar, Bengal.
- Aruga.** Name in Southern India for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum* ; syn. kodon.
- Assets.** See Net Assets.
- Āus.** The early rice crop, Bengal ; syn. āhu, Assam.
- Avare.** A pulse, *Dolichos Lablab*.
- Avatār.** An incarnation of Vishnu.
- Bābar.** A grass used for making paper.
- Babūl, bābul.** A common thorny tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *Acacia arabica*.

- Bafta.** Formerly the name of a kind of fine calico ; now used for silk fabrics.
- Baghla.** A native boat.
- Bairāgi.** A Hindu religious mendicant.
- Baisurai, baisuri.** A weed which spreads in dry weather and hinders cultivation, *Pluchea lanceolata*.
- Bājra.** The bulrush millet, a common food-grain, *Pennisetum typhoideum* ; syn. cambu, Madras.
- Band.** A dam or embankment.
- Bāndh.** A dam.
- Bāne.** An open glade, Mysore.
- Bāngar.** Upland country as opposed to land liable to flooding (khādar), Northern India.
- Banteng.** See Tsine.
- Banti.** Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, *Panicum flavidum*.
- Banyan.** A species of fig-tree, *Ficus indica*.
- Bāo.** Long-stemmed rice grown in low-lying land, Assam (vi, p. 54).
- Bārahdarī.** A summer-house ; lit. 'having twelve doors.'
- Bārasingha.** The swamp deer, *Cervus duvauceli* (i, p. 236).
- Bastī.** (1) A village, or collection of huts ; (2) a Jain temple, Kanara.
- Batta.** Lit. 'discount,' and hence allowances by way of compensation (iv, pp. 341, 372).
- Bāvto.** Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, *Panicum frumen-  
taceum*.
- Bāzār.** (1) A street lined with shops, India proper ; (2) a covered market, Burma.
- Beheda, behera.** A tree, *Terminalia bellerica*.
- Ber.** A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a small plum, *Zizy-  
phus Jujuba*.
- Bewar.** Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill sides ; syn. taungya, Burma ; jhūm, North-Eastern India.
- Bhadoi.** Early autumn crop, Northern India, reaped in the month Bhadon.
- Bhaiyāchārā.** A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).
- Bhang.** The dried leaves of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, a mild narcotic (iv, p. 259).
- Bhanwar.** Light sandy soil ; syn. bhūr.
- Bharal.** A Himālayan wild sheep, *Ovis nabhura* (i, p. 233).
- Bhūm.** A class of tenure in Rājputāna (v, p. 160 ; xxi, p. 148).
- Bhūmiā.** The holder of a bhūm tenure.

- Bhūmīāt.** (1) Land held on the bhūm tenure; (2) a petty chiefship in Central India (viii, pp. 146, 147).
- Bhūr.** Light sandy soil.
- Bhūsa.** Chaff, for fodder.
- Bidri.** A class of ornamental metal-work, in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver (viii, p. 167; xiii, p. 264); named from the town of Bidar, Hyderābād.
- Bīgha.** A measure of land, varying widely; the standard bīgha is generally five-eighths of an acre.
- Bil.** Name for a swamp in Bengal; syn. jhīl.
- Black cotton soil.** A dark-coloured soil, very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India (iii, p. 9); syn. regar.
- Board of Revenue.** The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras (iv, p. 47).
- Bobabaing.** Land held on an hereditary freehold tenure, Burma.
- Bolī.** Form of speech, or dialect.
- Bor.** A thorny tree producing a fruit like a small plum, *Zizyphus Jujuba*.
- Boro.** Summer rice, Bengal.
- Boyā.** A grass from which rope is made, *Saccharum ciliare*.
- Brinjal.** A vegetable, *Solanum Melongena*; syn. egg-plant.
- Bunder, bandar.** A harbour or port.
- Burhel.** See Bharal.
- Cadjān.** Palm leaves, used for thatch.
- Cambu.** Name in Southern India for the bulrush millet, *Pennisetum typhoideum*; syn. bājra.
- Chabūtra.** A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern India.
- Chādar.** A sheet worn as a shawl by men, and sometimes by women.
- Chaitya.** An ancient Buddhist chapel (ii, p. 162).
- Chakla.** (1) A subdivision of territory under native rule; (2) the prostitutes' quarter in a town.
- Chālisa.** Forty. Used as a contraction for 1840, the Samvat year corresponding to A.D. 1783-4, when a great famine prevailed throughout Northern India.
- Chalka.** A finely pulverized reddish soil (xiii, p. 251).
- Chambell.** Jasmine, *Jasminum grandiflorum*.
- Champak.** A tree with fragrant blossoms, *Michelia Champaca*.
- Chapari.** Land liable to flooding on the bank of a river, Assam (vi, p. 54).

- Chapāṭi.** A cake of unleavened bread.
- Chaprāsi.** An orderly or messenger, Northern India ; syn. *pattawāla*, Bombay ; peon, Madras.
- Char.** Land thrown up in the bed of a river, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Charas.** The resin of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).
- Chattram.** A resthouse for pilgrims or high-caste travellers, Madras.
- Chaudhri.** Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official ; at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild.
- Chaukidār.** The village watchman and rural policeman (iv, p. 390).
- Chaung.** A stream, Burma.
- Chaunkhar.** A thorny tree, *Acacia arabica*.
- Chauth.** The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marāṭhās in subject territories.
- Chela.** A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching.
- Chena.** A small millet, *Panicum miliaceum* ; syn. *vari*, Bombay.
- Chhāoni.** A collection of thatched huts or barracks ; hence a cantonment.
- Chhatrī.** A dome or cupola ; hence a domed building such as a cenotaph.
- Chhiul.** See Dhāk.
- Chief Commissioner.** The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India (iv, p. 29).
- Chikan.** Fine embroidery, usually in silk or cotton (iii, p. 221).
- Chikor.** A kind of partridge, *Caccabis chucar* (i, p. 258).
- China.** A tuber used for food, *Dioscorea sativa*.
- Chinār.** A plane tree, *Platanus orientalis*.
- Chinkāra.** The Indian gazelle, *Gazella bennetti*, often called 'ravine deer' (i, p. 235).
- Chir.** A timber tree, *Pinus longifolia*.
- Chironji.** A medium-sized tree producing edible fruit, *Buchanania latifolia*.
- Chital.** The spotted deer, *Cervus axis* (i, p. 236).
- Cholam.** Name in Southern India for the large millet, *Andropogon Sorghum* ; syn. *jowār*.
- Choli.** A kind of short bodice worn by women.
- Chunam, chūnā.** Lime plaster.
- Circle.** The area in charge of—(1) a Conservator of forests (iii, p. 108) ; (2) a Postmaster- or Deputy-Postmaster-General

(iii, p. 425); (3) a Superintending Engineer of the Public Works department (iv, p. 319).

**Civil Surgeon.** The officer in medical charge of a District (iv, p. 461).

**Cognizable.** An offence for which the culprit can be arrested by the police without a warrant.

**Collector.** The administrative head of a District in Regulation Provinces (iv, p. 49), corresponding to the Deputy-Commissioner in non-regulation areas.

**Commissioner.** (1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts (iv, p. 49); (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps, Excise, &c.

**Conservator.** The supervising officer in charge of a Circle in the Forest department (iii, p. 108).

**Council Bills.** Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in Council (iv, p. 194).

**Count.** Cotton yarns are described as 20's, 30's, &c., counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound avoirdupois.

**Court of Wards.** An establishment for managing estates of minors and other disqualified persons (iv, p. 50 and *note*).

**Crore, karor.** Ten millions.

**Da.** *See* Dah.

**Dacoit, dakait.** A member of a gang of robbers.

**Daffadār.** A non-commissioned native officer in the army or police.

**Dah or dāo.** A cutting instrument with no point, used as a sword and also as an axe, Assam and Burma.

**Dahiya, dahi.** Name in Central India and Orissa for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma.

**Daiya.** In Hindu mythology an evil spirit.

**Dakaiti, dacoity.** Robbery by five or more persons.

**Dāl.** A generic term applied to various pulses.

**Dām.** An old copper coin, one-fortieth of a rupee.

**Dāman.** The skirt of a hill range.

**Dani.** A palm, *Nipa fruticans*, the leaves of which are used for thatching, Burma.

**Dāo.** *See* Dah.

**Darbār.** (1) A ceremonial assembly, especially one presided over by the ruler of a State; hence (2) the government of a Native State.

- Dargāh.** A Muhammadan shrine or tomb of a saint.
- Dari.** A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool.
- Dārogha.** The title of officials in various departments : now especially applied to subordinate controlling officers in the police and jail departments.
- Darwān.** A door-keeper.
- Darwāza.** A gateway.
- Debottar.** Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship.
- Deodār.** A cedar, *Cedrus Libani* or *C. Deodara*.
- Deputy Commissioner.** The administrative head of a District in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55), corresponding to the Collector in Regulation Provinces.
- Deputy Magistrate and Collector.** A subordinate of the Collector, having executive and judicial (revenue and criminal) powers (iv, p. 54) ; equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55).
- Desāi.** A revenue official under native (Marāthā) rule.
- Desh.** (1) Native country ; (2) the plains as opposed to the hills, Northern India ; (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghāts.
- Deshmukh.** A petty official under native (Marāthā) rule.
- Deva.** A deity.
- Dhāk.** A tree, *Butea frondosa*, with brilliant salmon coloured flowers, used for dyeing, and also producing a gum ; syn. palās, Bengal ; chhiul, Central India.
- Dharmśāla.** A charitable institution provided as a resting place for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India.
- Dhatūra.** A stupefying drug, *Datura fastuosa*.
- Dhāvda, dhāora.** A large handsome tree, *Anegistia latifolia*.
- Dhenkli.** Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water, syn. picottah.
- Dhoti.** The loincloth worn by men.
- Diāra.** Alluvial land in the bed of a river, Northern India.
- Dighi.** A tank, Bengal.
- District.** The most important administrative unit of area (iv, p. 48).
- Division.** (1) A group of Districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a Commissioner (iv, p. 49) ; (2) the area in charge of a Deputy-Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District ; (3) the area under a Superintendent of post offices (iii, p. 438) ; (4) a group



- of (revenue) Districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works department (iv, p. 318).
- Diwān.** The chief minister in a Native State.
- Diwāni.** Civil, especially revenue, administration; now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and courts.
- Doāb.** The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and Jumna.
- Dry crop.** A crop grown without artificial irrigation.
- Dry rate.** The rate of revenue for unirrigated land.
- Dūn.** A valley, Northern India.
- Ekka.** A small two-wheeled conveyance drawn by a pony, Northern India.
- Endi, eri.** A semi-domesticated silkworm, *Attacus ricini*, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Eng or in.** A timber tree in Burma, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*.
- Extra Assistant Commissioner.** See Deputy Magistrate and Collector (iv, p. 55).
- Famine insurance grant.** An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt (iv, p. 188).
- Farmān.** An imperial (Mughal) order or grant.
- Faujdāri.** Under native rule, the area under a Faujdār, or subordinate governor; now used generally of Magistrates' criminal courts.
- Financial Commissioner.** The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma, and the Central Provinces (iv, p. 55).
- Gabrūn.** Cotton drill (cloth).
- Gaddi.** The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty.
- Gānja.** The unfertilized flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).
- Gaonbura.** Name in Assam for the village headman; syn. pātel, Bombay.
- Gauda.** A leading cultivator or headman, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).
- Gauli-rāj.** The rule of the 'cowherd' dynasty, Central Provinces.
- Gaur.** Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison,' *Bos gaurus* (i, p. 231).

- Gayāl.** A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier (i, p. 232); syn. mithan.
- Ghariyāl.** The long-nosed crocodile, *C. gavialis* (i, p. 266).
- Ghāt.** (1) A landing-place on a river; (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank; (3) a pass up a mountain; (4) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghāts.
- Ghātwāl.** A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghāts), Bengal (vi, p. 389).
- Ghī.** Clarified butter.
- Gingelly.** An oilseed, *Sesamum indicum*; syn. til.
- Golā.** A warehouse or storehouse.
- Gopuram.** A gateway, especially applied to the great temple gateways in Southern India (ii, p. 171).
- Gorait.** A village watchman, Northern India.
- Goral.** See Gural.
- Gorāt.** Light alluvial soil, Gujarāt.
- Gosāin, goswāmī.** A (Hindu) devotee; lit. 'one who restrains his passions.'
- Gosha.** Name in Southern India for 'caste' women; lit. 'one who sits in a corner'; syn. parda.
- Gotra.** An exogamous subdivision among Hindus; lit., 'cattle-yard.'
- Gram.** A kind of pea, *Cicer arietinum* (iii, p. 34). In Southern India the pulse *Dolichos biflorus* is known as horse gram.
- Guaranteed.** (1) A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375); (2) a class of railways (iii, p. 367).
- Gur.** Crude sugar; syn. jaggery, Southern India; tanyet, Burma.
- Gural.** A Himālayan goat antelope, *Cemus goral* (i, p. 234).
- Gurjan.** A tree producing timber and a valuable oil, *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*.
- Guru.** (1) A Hindu religious preceptor; (2) a schoolmaster, Bengal.
- Hakim.** A native doctor practising the Muhammadan system of medicine (iv, pp. 457-8).
- Halālkhor.** A sweeper or scavenger; lit. 'one to whom everything is lawful food.'
- Hālī.** Current. Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hydrābād.
- Hamsāya.** A neighbour.

- Hāmūn.** An inland salt swamp or lagoon, Baluchistān.
- Hangal.** The Kashmīr stag, *Cervus cashmirianus* (i, p. 236).
- Hāor.** A marshy depression, Assam (vi, pp. 15, 55, 60).
- Harik.** Name in Bombay for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. kodon.
- Hemādpanti.** An ancient style of architecture in the Central Provinces, Berār, and Bombay, in which buildings were built of stone without mortar (viii, p. 296).
- Hilsa.** A kind of fish, *Clupea ilisha*.
- Hīver.** A small tree, *Acacia leucophloea*, Deccan; called hiwar in Berār.
- Hobli.** A minor subdivision of a District, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).
- Hti.** An iron pinnacle placed on a pagoda in Burma.
- Hukka.** The Indian tobacco pipe, incorrectly spelt 'hookah.'
- Īdgāh.** An enclosed place outside a town, where Muhammadan services are held on festivals known as the Īd, &c.
- Ijāra.** Land leased to a contractor, ijāradār.
- Ikra.** A reed, *Saccharum arundinaceum*.
- Ilāka.** Territory; hence used as a term for a subdivision.
- Imti.** The tamarind, *Tamarindus indica*.
- In or eng.** A timber tree in Burma, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*.
- Inām.** Lit. 'reward.' Hence land held revenue free or at a reduced rate, often subject to service. (For Madras see xvi, p. 324.)
- Indaing.** Undulating upland country, Burma.
- Inundation Canal.** A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level, which conveys water only when the river is in flood (iii, p. 327).
- Istimrāri.** Lit. 'perpetual.' Applied to certain land tenures, in Ajmer, &c., held by an istimrārdār (v, pp. 159, 160).
- Jaggery, jāgri.** Name in Southern India for crude sugar; syn. gur.
- Jāgīr.** An assignment of land, or of the revenue of land, held by a jāgirdār.
- Jagnī.** An oilseed, *Guizotia oleifera*.
- Jakhanāchārya.** A style of architecture in the Kanarese country (xi, p. 306).
- Jāmbul, jāmun.** A tree bearing an edible fruit, *Eugenia jambolana*.
- Jand.** A tree, *Prosopis spicigera*.
- Janmam.** A land tenure on the west coast of Southern

- India, by which land is held revenue free or at light rates (xxiv, p. 18).
- Jarau.** See Sāmbar.
- Jarib.** Lit., a measuring rope or chain. Used as a measure of length, and hence of area, varying in different parts of India.
- Jātra.** A Hindu pilgrimage or festival.
- Jemadār.** A native officer in the army or police.
- Jhangora.** See Sānwān.
- Jhil.** A natural lake or swamp, Northern India; syn. bil, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Jhūm.** Name in North-Eastern India for shifting cultivation in the jungle and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma.
- Jihād.** A religious war undertaken by Musalmāns.
- Jirga.** A council of tribal elders, North-West frontier (vi, p. 321).
- Jola.** See Jowār.
- Jotdār.** A tenant of land, holding directly under Government, Northern Bengal.
- Jowār.** The large millet, a very common food-grain, *Andropogon Sorghum*, or *Sorghum vulgare* (iii, p. 32); syn. cholam and jola, in Southern India.
- Judicial Commissioner.** An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces, Oudh, and Sind (iv, p. 56).
- Kacheri, kachahri.** An office or office building, especially that of a Government official.
- Kachhār.** Low-lying land in river beds, Northern India.
- Kaing.** Alluvial crops, Burma.
- Kākar.** The barking-deer, *Cervulus muntjac* (i, pp. 235, 236).
- Kalā azār.** An obscure form of epidemic fever, rife in Assam (i, p. 462; vi, pp. 38, 40).
- Kalar, kallar.** Barren land covered with salt or alkaline efflorescences, Northern India.
- Kamaisdār, kamaishdār.** See Kamāsdār.
- Kamarband.** A waistcloth or belt.
- Kamāsdār** or **kamavisdār.** A subordinate revenue official under Marāṭhā rule (xii, p. 432).
- Kāmdār.** An administrative officer in a Native State.
- Kāmi.** A grass from which rope is made, *Saccharum ciliare*.
- Kāmil.** Complete or full. Kāmil assessment = a rack-rent.
- Kammar.** A useful timber tree, *Hardwickia binata*; syn. anjan.
- Kanazo.** A small evergreen tree, *Baccaurea sapida*,

- Kangar.** A kind of portable warming-pan, carried by persons in Kashmīr to keep themselves warm.
- Kankar.** Nodular limestone, used for metalling roads, as building stone, or for preparation of lime (i, p. 100).
- Kāns.** A coarse grass which spreads and prevents cultivation, especially in Bundelkhand, *Saccharum spontaneum*.
- Kānungo.** A revenue inspector (iv, p. 53).
- Karait.** A very venomous snake, *Bungarus candidus* or *caeruleus* (i, p. 271).
- Karanj.** A tree bearing beans which yield oil, *Pongamia glabra*.
- Kārbhārī.** A manager.
- Kārdār.** A native official, especially in the Punjab.
- Karewa.** Alluvial deposits in Kashmīr (i, p. 101 ; xv, p. 76).
- Kārez.** Underground tunnels near the skirts of hills, by which water is gradually led to the surface, for irrigation, especially in Baluchistān (iii, p. 343 ; vi, p. 301).
- Kārkun.** A clerk or writer, Bombay.
- Karma.** The doctrine that existence is conditioned by the sum of good and evil actions in past existences.
- Karnam.** A village accountant, Madras ; syn. patwārī.
- Karvand.** A fruit-bearing tree, *Crataeva religiosa*.
- Katīl.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Himālayas (xii, p. 167) ; syn. taungya, Burma.
- Kaukkyi.** Rice grown in the cold season, Burma.
- Kāzī.** Under native rule, a judge administering Muhammadan law. Under British rule, the kāzī registers marriages between Muhammadans and performs other functions, but has no powers conferred by law.
- Keora.** The screw pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, from the flowers of which a perfume is obtained.
- Khādar.** Low-lying land on the banks of a river, Northern India.
- Khair.** A tree from which catechu (cutch) is obtained, *Acacia Catechu*.
- Khāl.** A water-channel, Bengal.
- Khālāsi.** A native fireman, sailor, artilleryman, or tent-pitcher.
- Khālsa.** Lit. 'pure.' (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs, the word Khālsa being equivalent to the Sikh community ; (2) land directly under Government as opposed to land alienated to grantees, &c., Northern India (xxi, p. 147).
- Kharāb.** A gravelly poor soil, Bombay.

- Khāri.** An impure sulphate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158). Also applied in Rājputāna to earth-salt used for industrial purposes.
- Kharif.** The harvest reaped in late autumn (iii, p. 4).
- Khārua.** A coarse cotton cloth, generally red in colour.
- Khās.** Special, in Government hands. Khās tahsildār, the manager of a Government estate.
- Khāsadar.** Local levies of foot soldiers, Afghānistān (v, p. 63).
- Khas-khas.** A grass with scented roots, used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, *Andropogon muricatus*.
- Khedda, khedā.** A stockade into which wild elephants are driven; also applied to the operations for catching.
- Khesāri.** A pulse, *Lathyrus sativus*, the consumption of which causes paralysis (lathyrism).
- Khilat.** A robe of honour.
- Khulāt.** A pulse, *Dolichos biflorus*.
- Khutba.** The weekly prayer for Muhammadans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular.
- Kiāri.** Divisions made in fields for convenience in watering, and hence seed-beds for rice intended to be transplanted.
- Kikar.** A thorny tree, *Acacia eburnia*. Also applied to *Acacia arabica*; syn. babūl.
- Kiladār.** The commandant of a fort (kila).
- Kincob, kamkhwāb.** Silk textiles brocaded with gold or silver (iii, p. 209).
- Kodāli.** The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging (iii, p. 15); syn. māmūti, Southern India.
- Kodon.** A small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. harik, Bombay; kodra, Gujarāt.
- Koh.** Hill or mountain, especially on the North-West frontier.
- Korra.** A small millet, *Setaria italica*.
- Kos.** A variable measure of distance, usually estimated at about two miles. The distance between the kos-minārs or milestones on the Mughal imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards.
- Kothi.** A large house.
- Kotwāl.** The head of the police in a town, under native rule (iv, p. 282). The term is still used in Hyderābād and other parts of India.
- Kotwāli.** The chief police station in a head-quarters town.
- Kulith.** See Kulthi.

- Kulkarni.** A village accountant, Bombay Deccan ; syn. patwāri.
- Kulthi.** A pulse, *Dotichos biflorus* ; syn. khulāt.
- Kumri.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312), Mysore (xviii, p. 210) ; syn. taungya, Burma.
- Kutki.** A small millet, *Panicum miliare* or *psilopodium*.
- Kwin.** The lands attached to a village in Burma, corresponding roughly to a mauza in Northern India (ix, p. 232).
- Kyaung.** A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma (ix, p. 226).
- Lākh, lac.** A hundred thousand.
- Lambardār.** The representative of the co-sharers in a zamindāri village, Northern India (iv, p. 280 ; xxiv, p. 380).
- Langūr.** A large monkey, *Semnopithecus entellus* (i, p. 216).
- Lantana.** A genus of rambling shrubs, three species of which are natives of Southern India. These spread rapidly, and are a plague to cultivation.
- Lāt.** A monumental pillar.
- Laterite.** A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock, used for buildings and making roads ; also probably valuable for the production of aluminium (i, p. 101).
- Lingam.** The phallic emblem, worshipped as the representative of Siva.
- Longyi.** A waistcloth, Burma.
- Loquāt.** A fruit, *Eriobotrya japonica*.
- Lota.** A small brass water-pot.
- Lugade.** A woman's dress (vii, p. 381).
- Lungī.** (1) A turban ; (2) a cloth worn by women.
- Madrasa.** A school, especially one of higher instruction for Muhammadans.
- Mag.** See Mūng.
- Magar.** The snub-nosed crocodile, *C. palustris* (i, p. 266).
- Mahājan.** A native merchant or banker.
- Mahāl.** (1) Formerly a considerable tract of country ; (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue (xxiv, p. 230) ; (3) a department of revenue, e.g. right to catch elephants (vi, p. 20) or to take stone (xxiv, p. 200).
- Mahālkari.** A subordinate revenue official, Bombay.
- Mahant.** The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.
- Mahārāja.** A title borne by Hindus, ranking above Rājā.

- Mahseer, mahāsir.** A large carp, *Barbus tor* (i, p. 277) (lit. 'the big-headed').
- Mahuā.** A tree, *Bassia latifolia*, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds which furnish oil.
- Maidān.** An open space of level ground; the park at Calcutta.
- Major works.** Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital, revenue, and interest (iii, p. 330).
- Mājūm, properly mājūn.** A confection made from the hemp plant.
- Maktab.** An elementary Muhammadan school.
- Mālguzār** (revenue payer). (1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure (x, p. 73); (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State (x, p. 131).
- Mālikāna.** The allowance from land revenue taken by the landowner.
- Māmlatdār.** The officer in charge of a tāluka, Bombay, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahsildār.
- Māmūti.** The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging, Southern India; syn. kodāli.
- Mandal.** A village accountant, Assam (vi, p. 90); syn. patwāri.
- Mandap or mandapam.** A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple.
- Manduā.** A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Northern India; syn. maruā.
- Mansabdār.** An officer of rank under the Mughal empire.
- Mantapam.** See Mandap.
- Mārkhōr.** A wild goat in North-Western India, *Capra falconeri* (i, p. 233).
- Maruā.** A small millet, used as a food-grain, *Eleusine coracana*; syn. manduā, Northern India; nāgli, Bombay; rāgi, Madras and Mysore.
- Masab.** Red soil, Deccan (xiii, p. 251).
- Mash.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. urad.
- Masjid.** A mosque. Jāma Masjid, the principal mosque in a town, where worshippers collect on Fridays.
- Masnad.** Seat of state or throne, Muhammadan; syn. gaddi.
- Masūr.** A pulse, *Ervum Lens*.
- Math.** A Hindu shrine or conventual establishment.
- Maulvi.** A person learned in Muhammadan law.
- Mauza.** (1) The whole land of a village, Northern India;



- (2) a number of villages grouped for administrative purposes, Assam (vi, p. 83).
- Mauzadār.** An officer who contracts to pay the land revenue for the area called a mauza, Assam (vi, pp. 83, 92).
- Mauzawār.** Organization by villages.
- Māyā.** Sanskrit term for delusion.
- Mayin.** Rice grown in the hot season, Burma.
- Mediatized.** A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375).
- Mehwāsi.** A tenure in Central and Western India under which an allowance is given in lieu of blackmail formerly levied (xvii, pp. 12 and 273).
- Mela.** A religious festival or fair.
- Mihirāb.** The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque.
- Mimbar.** Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit.
- Minār.** A pillar or tower.
- Minor works.** Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital (iii, p. 330).
- Misl.** A term applied to several confederacies among the Sikhs.
- Mithan.** A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier; syn. gayāl.
- Mohtarfa.** A tax levied on professions, trades, or houses.
- Monsoon.** Lit. 'season,' but generally applied to the rainy season, or to the regular moisture-laden currents of air prevailing at certain seasons (i, p. 109).
- Moth.** A pulse, *Phaseolus aconitifolius*.
- Muāfi.** Land held free of revenue.
- Mufassal.** The outlying parts of a District, Province, or Presidency, as distinguished from the head-quarters (= Sadr).
- Mufti.** An expounder of Muhammadan law on cases submitted to him.
- Mugā.** A wild silkworm in Assam, *Antheraea assama*.
- Muhurtam.** An auspicious moment.
- Mukaddam.** A representative or headman.
- Mukhtār** (corruptly **mukhtiār**). A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).
- Mukhtiār-kār.** The officer in charge of a tāluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahsildār.
- Multāni mitti.** Fuller's earth.
- Mūng, mūg.** A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*; syn. mag, Gujarāt.
- Muni.** An inspired saint, Hindu.
- Mūnj.** A grass used for making paper, string, or rope, *Saccharum cihare*.

- Munsif.** Judge of the lowest court with civil jurisdiction (iv, p. 150).
- Munsifi.** The courthouse of a munsif.
- Murum.** Gravel, used for metalling roads.
- Nād.** A division of territory, Mysore and Coorg (xi, p. 39 ; xvii, p. 68).
- Nagarkhāna, nakkārkhāna.** A place where drums are beaten.
- Nāgli.** A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Bombay; syn. maruā
- Nāib.** Assistant or deputy.
- Nāik.** A leader, hence (1) a local chieftain, in Southern India (xvi, p. 249 ; xviii, p. 176) ; (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (= corporal) in the Indian army.
- Nat.** A demon or spirit, Burma.
- Navane.** Italian millet, *Setaria italica*, Mysore.
- Nawāb.** A title borne by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Rājā among Hindus.
- Nazar, nazarāna.** A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions.
- Nāzim.** Under Muhammadan rule, the chief officer empowered to decide criminal cases.
- Net assets.** (1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord ; (2) in Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production (iv, p. 217)
- Newār.** Broad tape woven across bedsteads instead of iron slats.
- Ngapi.** Pressed fish or salted fish paste, largely made and consumed in Burma.
- Niābat.** The territory in charge of a nāib or deputy governor.
- Nilgai.** An antelope, *Boselaphus tragocamelus* (i, p. 235).
- Nīm.** A tree, *Melia Azadirachta*, the berries of which are used in dyeing.
- Nirganti.** The village servant in charge of water-channels for irrigation, Mysore.
- Nizām.** A title borne by the ruler of Hyderābād State.
- Nizāmat.** A subdivision of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopāl.
- Non-cognizable.** An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant.
- Non-occupancy tenants.** A class of tenants with few statutory

- rights, except in Oudh, beyond the terms in their leases or agreements (iii, p. 450).
- Non-regulation.** A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation was not in force in them (iv, pp. 34, 54).
- Notified area.** Small towns administered as embryo municipalities (iv, p. 295; for Punjab *see* xx, p. 356, and for United Provinces xxiv, p. 243).
- Nullah, nāla.** A ravine, watercourse, or drain.
- Occupancy tenants.** A class of tenants with special rights (iii, p. 448), in Central Provinces (x, p. 75), in United Provinces (xxiv, p. 230).
- Pachwāi.** A kind of beer brewed usually by the hill tribes from rice.
- Padao.** A native boat, Bombay.
- Padauk.** A valuable timber tree in Burma, *Pterocarpus indicus*.
- Paddy.** Unhusked rice.
- Pāga.** A troop of horse among the Marāthās.
- Pagi.** A tracker of strayed or stolen animals.
- Pāigāh.** A tenure in Hyderābād State. *See* article on Pāigāh Estates (xix, p. 314).
- Paik.** (1) A foot soldier; (2) in Assam formerly applied to every free male above sixteen years (vi, p. 86).
- Pain.** An artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).
- Palampore.** Chintzes made in Southern India (iii, p. 187).
- Palās.** A tree, *Rutea frondosa*, with brilliant salmon-coloured flowers; syn. dhāk.
- Pālki.** A palanquin or litter.
- Pān.** The betel vine, *Piper Betle*.
- Panchama.** Low caste, Southern India.
- Panchāyat.** (1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town (for Bengal *see* vii, p. 288); (2) arbitrators. Theoretically the panchāyat has five (pañch) members (i, p. 341; iv, p. 280).
- Pāndān.** A box for holding betel-leaf, areca-nut, lime, &c., which are mixed together for chewing.
- Pandit.** A Hindu title, strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brāhmans. In Assam applied to a grade of inspectors of primary schools.
- Parda.** (1) A veil or curtain; (2) the practice of keeping women secluded; syn. gosha.

- Pardesi.** Foreign.
- Pargana.** Fiscal area or petty subdivision of a tahsil, Northern India.
- Pārha.** The hog-deer, *Cervus porcinus* (i, p. 237).
- Pashm.** The fine wool of the Tibetan goat (ii, p. 212).
- Paso.** A waistcloth.
- Pat.** A stretch of firm, hard clay.
- Pātel.** A village headman, Central and Western India (iv, p. 279); syn. reddi, Southern India; gaonbura, Assam; padhān, Northern and Eastern India.
- Pāthsāla.** A village school for Hindus.
- Pātidār.** A co-sharer in a village, Gujarāt (xiv, p. 285).
- Patni.** The name of a subordinate tenure in Bengal (ix, p. 98).
- Patsan, pātsan.** A useful fibre plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*; syn. ambādi, Western India.
- Pattidārī.** A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).
- Patwāri.** A village accountant (iv, pp. 53, 281); syn. kamani, Madras; kulkarni, Bombay Deccan; talāti, Gujarāt; shānbhog, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg; mandal, Assam.
- Pegya.** A kind of pulse, *Phaseolus lunatus*.
- Peshkār.** A subordinate revenue official, also known as naib-tahsildār.
- Peshkash.** A tribute, or offering to a superior.
- Petha.** A subdivision of a tāluka, Bombay.
- Pārha.** See Pārha.
- Phulkāri.** An embroidered sheet; lit. flower-work.
- Pice, paisa.** A copper or bronze coin worth one farthing; also used as a generic term for money.
- Picottah.** A lever for raising water in a bucket for irrigation, Southern India; syn. dhenkul, dhenkli, or dhikli. Northern India (iii, p. 319).
- Pinda.** A cake or ball of rice or flour offered to ancestors.
- Pipal.** A sacred tree, *Ficus religiosa*. (See especially ix, p. 43.)
- Pir.** A Muhammadan religious teacher or saint.
- Pishānam.** Superior white rice, taking six months to mature, Madras.
- Pleader.** A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).
- Pode** or **podu.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides- pode in Hyderābād (xiii, 260): podu in Godāvāri (xii, 288); syn. taungya, Burma.
- Poligār.** A local chieftain, Southern India (xvi, pp. 249, 389; xviii, p. 176).

- Pongyl.** A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma.
- Postin.** A coat or rug of sheep-skin tanned with the wool on, Afghānistān.
- Prānt.** An administrative subdivision in Marāthā States corresponding to a British District (Baroda) or Division (Gwalior); also in Kāthiāwār.
- Prayāg.** The name given to the confluence of two or more rivers; especially applied to Allahābād city.
- Presidency.** A former Division of British India (iv, p. 29 and p. 30 note).
- Protected.** Forests over which a considerable degree of supervision is exercised, but less than in the case of 'reserved' forests (iii, p. 106).
- Province.** One of the large Divisions of British India (iv, p. 29).
- Pūjā.** Worship, Hindu.
- Pundit.** See Pandit.
- Purāna.** Lit. 'old,' Hindī; (1) applied to certain Hindu religious books (ii, p. 236); (2) to a geological 'group' (i, p. 54); (3) also to 'punch-marked' coins (ii, p. 136).
- Purohit(a).** A domestic chaplain or spiritual guide, Hindu (i, p. 405).
- Pwe.** An entertainment, Burma (ix, p. 148).
- Pyingado.** A timber tree in Burma, *Xylia dolabriformis*.
- Pyinma.** A timber tree in Burma, *Lagerstroemia Flos Reginae*.
- Qāzī.** See Kāzī.
- Rabi.** The harvest reaped in the spring.
- Rāgi.** A small millet, used as a food-grain, Southern India; syn. maruā.
- Rahar.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Bengal; syn. arhar, tūar.
- Rājā.** A title borne by Hindus and occasionally by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Nawāb, which is peculiar to Musalmāns.
- Rameli.** An oilseed, *Guizotia abyssinica*.
- Rānā.** A title borne by some Rājput chiefs, equivalent to that of Rājā.
- Rānī.** The wife or widow of a Rājā.
- Rāo.** A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below, that of Rājā.
- Rauza.** (1) A garden; (2) a tomb.
- Ravine deer.** An incorrect term for the Indian gazelle, *Gazella bennetti*.

- Reddi.** A village headman, Southern India ; syn. pātel.
- Regar.** Name for a black soil in Central and Southern India, which is very retentive of moisture, and suitable for growing cotton.
- Regulation.** A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation applied to them (iv, pp. 33, 46).
- Reh.** Saline or alkaline efflorescences on the surface of the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158).
- Reserved.** Forests intended to be maintained permanently (iii, p. 106).
- Rohu.** A kind of fish, *Labeo rohita*.
- Rūsa.** A sweet-scented oil, extracted from the tikān grass, *Andropogon schoenanthus*.
- Ryotwāri.** The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings (iv, p. 207 ; xvi, p. 318).
- Sabai.** A grass, the fibre of which is used for making paper and rope, *Ischoemum angustifolium*.
- Sadābart.** (1) Daily distribution of alms or food ; (2) an endowment for providing such.
- Sadr.** Chief (adjective). Hence the head-quarters of a District ; formerly applied to the Appellate Courts.
- Sāgun.** Teak, *Tectona grandis*.
- Sāil.** Transplanted winter rice, Eastern Bengal ; syn. sāli.
- Sajje.** Name for the bulrush millet in Mysore, *Pennisetum typhoideum* ; syn. bājra.
- Sajji.** An impure carbonate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil (iii, p. 158).
- Sakhwā.** See Sāl.
- Sāl.** A useful timber tree in Northern India, *Shorea robusta*.
- Salai.** A timber tree, *Boswellia thurifera*.
- Sāli.** Transplanted winter rice, Assam and Bengal.
- Salīm Shāhi.** A silver coin current in Western Rājputāna.
- Sālutri.** A veterinary assistant.
- Sāmān.** See Sānwān.
- Samasthān.** A tributary estate, Hyderābād (xiii, p. 273).
- Sāambar.** A deer, *Cervus unicolor* (i, p. 236) ; syn. jarau.
- San.** Bombay hemp, *Crotalaria juncea*.
- Sanad.** A charter or grant, giving its name to a class of States in Central India held under a sanad (ix, p. 375).
- Sandhyā.** Morning or evening prayers. Hindu.
- Sane.** Rich black soil, Burma.

- Sangam.** The confluence of two rivers, therefore sacred.
- Sānwān.** A quick-growing millet, *Panicum frumentaceum*; syn. jhangora.
- Sarāi.** A Muhammadan inn, usually consisting of small cells in the sides of a quadrangle.
- Sāras.** A species of crane, *Grus antigone* (i, p. 259).
- Sardeshmukhi.** A share, one-tenth, of the land revenue levied by the Marāthās in subject territory (viii, pp. 290, 346).
- Sarf-i-khās.** Privy purse.
- Sarguja.** An oilseed, *Guizotia abyssinica*.
- Sārī.** A long piece of cloth worn by women as a shawl (iii, p. 198).
- Sarkār.** (1) The government; (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule, corresponding roughly to a Division under British administration.
- Sarson.** Rape or mustard, *Brassica campestris*.
- Sati.** Suicide by a widow, especially on the funeral pyre of her husband.
- Saundad.** A valuable tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*.
- Sāva.** See Sānwān.
- Sāve.** See Sānwān.
- Sawbwa.** A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States, Burma.
- Sāyar.** A term applied to miscellaneous dues or items of revenue.
- Semal or cotton-tree.** A large forest tree with crimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of floss, *Bombax malabaricum*.
- Serow, sarau.** A goat antelope, *Nemorhædus bubalinus* (i, p. 234).
- Settlement.** (1) The preparation of a cadastral record, and the fixing of the Government revenue from land (iv, p. 208); (2) the local inquiry made before forest Reserves are created (iii, p. 111); (3) the financial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments (iv, pp. 191-192).
- Shahna.** A watchman or village official who watches the crops, Northern India.
- Shānbhog.** A village accountant, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg; syn. patwāri.
- Shāstras.** The religious law-books of the Hindus.
- Shatranji.** A chequered cotton rug.
- Shaw.** A tree from which fibre is obtained in Burma, *Sterculia* sp.
- Shikakai.** A tree, the pods of which are used as a dye, soap, or medicine, *Acacia concinna*.

- Shisham** or **sisṣū**. A valuable timber tree, *Dalbergia Sissoo*.
- Shola**. The name given to a glade of indigenous forest in the Nilgiris and other hills of Southern India (i, p. 188).
- Shrotriem**. Land held at a reduced rate of revenue, originally as a reward for service, Madras.
- Sikhara**. The spire of a Hindu temple.
- Silladār**. A native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment (iv, p. 337).
- Simul**. See Semal.
- Singhāra**. A water-plant bearing edible nuts, *Trapa hispidosa*.
- Siris**. A large tree, *Albizzia odoratissima*.
- Sīsī**. A kind of partridge in Northern India, *Ammodendron bonhami* (i, p. 258).
- Sissū**. See Shisham.
- Sitalpāti**. A reed of which fine mats are made in Bengal, *Phrynium dichotomum*.
- Smārta**. A Saiva sect in Southern India (i, p. 421); also used as an appellation by non-sectarian Hindus.
- Sola**. A water plant with a valuable pith, *Aeschynomene aspera*.
- Sowār**. A mounted soldier or constable.
- Spring level**. The depth below the surface at which a permanent supply of water is found.
- Śrāddha**. A Hindu ceremony in memory of the dead.
- Station**. A place administered as a minor municipality, Assam (vi, p. 97); also applied to hill sanatoria.
- Sthāmba**. A pillar.
- Stūpa** or **tope**. A Buddhist tumulus, usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical, containing relics.
- Sūbah**. (1) A province under Muhammadan rule; (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in Baroda, corresponding to the Collector of a British District; (3) a group of Districts or Division, Hyderābād.
- Sūbahdār**. (1) The governor of a province under Muhammadan rule; (2) a native infantry officer in the Indian army (iv, p. 369); (3) an official in Hyderābād corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory (viii, p. 272).
- Subdivision**. A portion of a District in charge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy-Collector (iv, p. 53).
- Sundri**. A species of tree giving its name to the Sundarbans, *Heritiera littoralis*.
- Sūp**. A small basket used for winnowing by hand.
- Superintendent**. (1) The chief police officer in a District (iv, p. 52); (2) the official in charge of a hill station; (3) the



official, usually of the Indian Medical Service, in charge of a Central jail (iv, p. 400).

**Surki, surkhi.** Brick dust or broken brick.

**Sūsi.** Striped cloth for trousers.

**Suyurghāl.** (1) An assignment of land revenue for charitable purposes ; (2) a grant without conditions.

**Syce, sais.** A groom.

**Tābi.** The hot-season crop.

**Tābūt.** See Tāzia.

**Tahsīl.** A revenue subdivision of a District (iv, p. 53) ; syn. tāluka, Bombay ; tāluk, Madras and Mysore ; township, Burma.

**Tahsildār.** The officer in charge of a tahsīl ; syn. māmlat-dār, Bombay (viii, p. 341) ; township officer or myo-ok, Burma ; mukhtiār-kār, Sind ; vahivātdār, Baroda. His duties are both executive and magisterial (iv, pp. 53, 54).

**Tahsili.** The office buildings at the head-quarters of a tahsīl.

**Takāvi.** Loans made to agriculturists for seed, bullocks, or agricultural improvements (iii, pp. 91, 321) ; syn. tagai, Bombay.

**Tal.** A kind of mustard, *Sesamum indicum*.

**Talaiyāri.** A village watchman, Madras

**Talāti.** A village accountant, Gujarāt ; syn. patwāri.

**Talāv or talao.** A lake or tank.

**Tālī.** (1) A valuable timber tree, *Dalbergia Sissoo* ; (2) the token of the marriage bond in Southern India (xviii, p. 192).

**Talipot.** A palm, the leaves of which are used as writing material, *Corypha sp.*

**Taluk, taluka.** The estate of a talukdār in Oudh. (For Bengal see vii, p. 306.)

**Tāluk, tāluka.** A revenue subdivision of a District, in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore ; syn. tahsīl.

**Talukdār.** A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. (For Bombay see v, p. 104 ; for Oudh, xix, p. 287, and xxiv, p. 228.)

**Tālukdār.** (1) An official in the Hyderābād State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Tālukdār) or Deputy-Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Tālukdārs) (xiii, p. 272) ; (2) a landholder with a peculiar form of tenure in Gujarāt (v, p. 104 ; viii, p. 352).

**Tank.** In Southern, Western, and Central India, a lake formed by damming up a valley ; in Northern India, an excavation holding water.

- Tānka.** A species of tribute (ix, pp. 376, 379).
- Tarai.** A moist swampy tract; the term is specially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himālayas.
- Tāri.** The sap of the date, palmyra, or coco-nut palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermentation. In Northern India the juice of the date is called sendhi.
- Tarvar.** A tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *Cassia auriculata*.
- Tasar.** Wild silkworms, *Antheraea paphia*; also applied to the cloth made from their silk.
- Taungya.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Burma (iii, p. 24; ix, p. 150); syn. jhūm, North-Eastern India (vi, p. 55; vii, p. 273; x, p. 321); dahiya, Central India (ix, p. 359); katil, Himālayas (xii, p. 167); kumri, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312); bewar, Central Provinces; wāra or wālar, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120); podē, Hyderābād (xiii, 260); podu, Godāvāri (xii, p. 288). The name is also applied in Burma to a system of jungle cultivation under which teak seed must be sown (ix, pp. 169, 170).
- Taze.** Crops grown on land liable to inundation by a river, Burma.
- Tāzla.** Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival; syn. tābūt.
- Teak.** A valuable timber tree in Southern and Western India and Burma, *Tectona grandis*.
- Telegraphic transfers.** See Council bills.
- Tendu.** A tree producing hard timber, *Diospyros tomentosa*.
- Teri.** Wind-blown deposits of sand in Southern India (i, p. 101; xxiii, p. 363).
- Thagī.** Robbery after strangulation of the victim.
- Thākur.** (1) The modern equivalent of the caste name Kshattriya in some parts of Northern India; (2) a title of respect applied to Brāhmans; (3) a petty chief; (4) a hill tribe in the Western Ghāts.
- Thakurāt.** A petty chiefship, Central India.
- Thamin.** The brow-antlered deer, Burma, *Cervus eldi* (i, p. 236).
- Thāna.** A police station, and hence the circle attached to it.
- Thanatpet.** The outer wrapping of a cigar, Burma, made from the leaves of *Cordia Myxa* (= thanat).
- Thār.** A Himālayan wild goat, *Hemitragus jemlaicus* (i, p. 234).
- Thathameda.** A rough income or house tax levied in Upper Burma (iv, p. 270; ix, pp. 204, 207).

- Thitsī.** An oleo-resin, obtained from *Melanorrhoea usitata*, and used in Burma for making lacquer (iii, p. 175).
- Thugyl.** A headman, Burma (ix, p. 193).
- Tika.** (1) Ceremonial anointing on the forehead; (2) vaccination.
- Tikhur.** Arrowroot, *Curcuma angustifolia*.
- Til.** An oilseed, *Sesamum indicum*; also known as gingelly in Madras.
- Tindal, tandel.** A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship.
- Tinsā.** A valuable timber tree, *Ougenia dalbergioides*.
- Tiurā.** A pulse, *Lathyrus sativus*.
- Tivas, tiwas.** A timber tree, *Ougenia dalbergioides*, or *D. ougeinensis*.
- Tol.** A Sanskrit school.
- Tola.** A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy).
- Torana.** An architectural gateway.
- Town.** In official literature includes all municipalities, 'notified areas' (q.v.), cantonments, and continuous groups of houses inhabited by at least 5,000 persons (i, p. 455).
- Township.** A revenue subdivision of a District, in Burma.
- Tsine.** Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward, *Bos sondaicus* (i, p. 232); syn. hsaing and banteng.
- Tuar.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Central Provinces and Central India; syn. arhar.
- Tun.** A valuable timber tree, *Cedrela Toona*.
- Tur or tuver.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Bombay; syn. arhar.
- Udid.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. urd.
- Unclassed.** Forests in which there are few restrictions, but which are to some extent conserved (iii, p. 106).
- Union.** See Village Union.
- Unit.** A term in famine administration, denoting one person relieved for one day (iii, p. 485 note).
- Urad, urd.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. mash.
- Uriāl.** A wild sheep in North-Western India, *Ovis vignei* (i, p. 233).
- Usar.** Soil made barren by saline efflorescence, Northern India.
- Vahivātdār.** Officer in charge of a revenue subdivision, with both executive and magisterial functions, Baroda; syn. tahsildār.
- Vaid or baidya, Bengal.** A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine.

- Vakil.** (1) A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 155); (2) an agent generally.
- Vari.** A small millet, *Panicum miliaceum*, Bombay; syn. chena.
- Varkas.** Light and poor upland soil, Konkan.
- Vihāra.** A Buddhist monastery.
- Village.** Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey, corresponding roughly to the English parish (i, p. 455. But for Assam see vi, p. 37).
- Village Union.** An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee (Bengal, vii, pp. 316-7; Madras, xvi, p. 331; Mysore, xviii, p. 237).
- Vimāna.** A temple, Southern India.
- Viss.** A weight used in Southern India (= 3 lb. 2 oz.), and in Burma (= 3 lb. 5 oz.).
- Wakf.** A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment.
- Wālar or wālra.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles or hill-sides, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120); syn. taungya, Burma.
- Wazārat.** A subdivision of territory, Western Himālayas.
- Wazīr.** The chief minister at a Muhammadan court.
- Wet rate.** The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation (iii, p. 348).
- Wun.** A Burmese official, under native rule.
- Ya.** Upland country, Burma.
- Yogāsana.** The practice of austerities, Hindu.
- Yogi.** A Hindu ascetic.
- Yoma.** A hill range, Burma.
- Yūnāni.** Lit. Greek; the system of medicine practised by Muhammadans.
- Zaidār.** The headman of a group of villages, Punjab (xx, p. 333).
- Zamindār.** A landholder. See also next article.
- Zamindāri.** (1) An estate (for special meaning in Madras see xvi, p. 317, and in the Central Provinces, x, p. 73); (2) the rights of a landholder, zāmīndār; (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlord (iv, p. 207; xxiv, p. 230).
- Zanāna.** The women's quarters in a house; hence private education of women.
- Ziārat.** A Muhammadan shrine, North-Western frontier.
- Zila.** A District.

# IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA

## VOLUME XXV

### A.

- 'A. K.,' native surveyor in Tibet, iv. 499, xvii. 410.
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- Abāji Sondeo, Sivaji's general, took Kalyān (1648), xiv. 323.
- Abar Hills and Tribe. *See* Abor.
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- Abbās, descent of the Kalhoras from, xxii. 397.
- Abbās Khān, Khattak, Rājā of Shāhpur, put to death, and Bhera seized, xxii. 214.
- Abbāsi Daudputras, rule in Jhāwālpur, vi. 196.
- Abbāssids, rule in Aden, v. 11; in Sukkur, xxiii. 120.
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- Abbottābād, *tahsil* in North-West Frontier Province, v. 1.
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- Abdālīs, tribe in Quetta-Pishin, xxi. 14.
- Abdul Aziz, Saiyid, Aurangābād Saiyid founded by (1704), vi. 150.
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- Abdul Farsh Wasūti, Saiyid, Bārā Sūdāt founded by, xv. 51.
- Abdul Gani, Nawāb, Sir, contribution to Dacca water-works, xi. 118.
- Abdul Ghafūr, Akhund of Swāt, rule in Upper Swāt, xviii. 185; shrine at Saidu, xxiii. 187.
- Abdul Ghafūr, Saiyid, traditional founder of Pihānī, xx. 136.
- Abdul Ghafūr Khān, Nawāb of Kohāt, xv. 344; Khān of Teri, xxiii. 281-282.
- Abdul Hamīd, entered service of Ghulām Kādīr Khān and settled in Rohilkhand, xiv. 63.
- Abdul Jawār, mosque in Dera Ghāzi Khān town, xi. 258.
- Abdul Kādīr, son of Ihdād, returned to Tirāh, xxiii. 389.
- Abdul Kāsim, Saiyid, rule over Gujrat, xii. 366.
- Abdul Kuddūs, saint, Gangoh founded by, xii. 139, xxi. 369; mausoleum at Gangoh, xii. 139.
- Abdul Latif, Shāh, shrine at Bhit Shāh, xxii. 411.
- Abdul Majid Khān, grandfather of Ghafūr Khān of Swāt, xiv. 63.
- Abdul Malik, Khalif, Mahammadan merchants sent to Sind by, xxii. 394-395.
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- Abdul Rauf Khān, founder of reigning family of Savanūr, xxii. 155.
- Abdul Wahhāb, first governor of Kurnool, xvi. 45.
- Abdul Wahhāb, Imām of Yemen, aqueduct built by, at Aden, v. 12, 18.
- Abdul Wahhāb Khān, Chandragiri fort held by (1758), x. 169.
- Abdullah, governor of Ghāzipur, tomb at Ghāzipur, xii. 31.
- Abdullah, Kutb Shāh king of Golconda, ii. 390, xii. 239.
- Abdullah, Mīr, rule in Baluchistān (1715-6), vi. 277-278; slain by Kalhoras at the battle of Jāndrihar, xiv. 249.
- Abdullah, Saiyid, appointed Wazir of the empire, xviii. 85. *See also* Saiyid Brothers.
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- Abdullah Khān, besieged Allahābād (1624), xxiv. 152; mosque and tomb at Ujhānī, xxiv. 112.
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- Abdullah Shāh Changāl, Muhammadan saint, mausoleum at Dhār, xi. 295.
- Abdun Nabi Khān, rule in Sind, xxii. 399.
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**Abdur Rahmān**, 'Ashtū poet (seventeenth century), v. 48.  
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**Abdur Rās**, entered service of Ghulām Kāchir Khān and settled in Kohlikhand, xiv. 63.  
**Abdūr Razzāk**, Wazīr of Mahmūd of Ghazni, governor of Sind, xxi. 395.  
**Abdur Razzāk**, Persian ambassador to Dēva Kāya II of Vijayanagar (1443), ii. 345, xviii. 174.  
**Abdus Samad Khān**, governor of Kashmir, defeat of the Sikhs by, xv. 271; rule in Lahore (1712-7), xvi. 110.  
**Abdus Samad Khān**, Nawāb, Fatehpur town extended by, xii. 83; tomb at Fatehpur, 83.  
**Abdus Samand Khān**, Nawāb of Dujāna, xi. 376.  
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**Abercromby, Lieut.**, translated history of Coorg Rājās, xi. 11.  
**Abhai Chand**, rescuer of Gautam Rānī of Argal, vi. 218.  
**Abhai Singh**, Rājā of Jodhpur, appointed viceroy of Ajmer and Ahmadābād (1730), v. 142, vii. 32; capture of Ilaroda (1732), vii. 33; rule in Jodhpur State, xiv. 185.  
**Abhai Singh**, Rājā of Khetri, Kot Pātli first granted to (1803), xvi. 4.  
**Abhaisinghji**, Lakhtai *śūka* granted to, xvi. 130.  
**Abhangas**, the, or Marāthī hymns, of Tukārām, ii. 424.  
**Abhidhāna-ratnamālī**, Sanskrit dictionary by Habāyulha, ii. 264.  
**Abhidharma-pīṭaka**, the third 'basket' of the 'āli Buddhist canon, ii. 259.  
**Abhimanyu**, earliest king of Rāshtra clan, xiv. 182.  
**Abhirām Singh**, Kunwār of Saraikela, invited by Lord Wellesley to assist in war against Raghuji Bhonsla (1803), xxi. 82.  
**Abhirās**. See Ahira.  
**Ab-i-Istādā**, lake in Afghānistān, v. 2.  
**Abid Reza**, founded Bāniyāchung in Sylhet, vi. 380; Laur abandoned by, xvi. 155.  
**Abington, Major**, siege of Tellicherry raised by (1782), xxiii. 277.  
**Abirāman**, town in Madura District, Madras, v. 2.  
**Abisares**, submission to Alexander (326 B.C.), ii. 276; Hazāra identified with country of, xiii. 76.  
**Abjebonga**, secret god of the Santāls, xxii. 67.  
**Abli Mīni**, favourite mistress of Mukand Singh of Kotah, xviii. 17.  
**Ablū stone**, with important inscription, ii. 51, 58.  
**Abohar**, town in Ferozepore District, Punjab, v. 2.  
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**Abras**, tribe in Larkāna District, Sind, xvi. 139.  
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- Anantapur, village in Shimoga District, Mysore, v. 350.
- Ananta-aṅgaram, tank at Atmankūr, Madras, vi. 124.
- Anantasayana, temple at Undavalle, Madras, xxiv. 130.
- Anantavarma - Chodaganga - Gangesvara, Jagannāth temple at Purī built by (A.D. 1075-1141), ii. 11.

- Anantnāg, Hindu name of Islāmābād, Kashmir, xiii. 371.  
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- Andrews, Lieutenant, fort near Satyanagalam defended by, xxii. 135.
- Andro, language of the Kuki-Chin group, i. 393.
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- Aneundi, old town and fortress in Hyderabad State, the residence of the last representative of the Vijayanagar dynasty, v. 373.
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- Anjangaon,** town in Amraotī District, Berār, v. 383.
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- Anjengo,** British village and historic settlement within Travancore State, v. 384.
- Anjidiv,** island off North Kanara District, forming part of Portuguese possessions, v. 384-385.
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 Bally, town in Howrah District, Bengal, with manufacturing industries, vi. 258.  
 Bally Khāl, navigable channel in Howrah District, Bengal, xiii. 211.  
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- Bālurghāt, subdivision in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal, vi. 343.
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- Balwant Singh, Mahārājā of Bharatpur (1835-53), viii. 78.
- Balwant Singh, Raja of Awa, vi. 153.
- Balwant Singh, native soldier, held Girishk for the British (1842), xii. 247.
- Balzai, clan in Swāt, xxiii. 186.
- Bam Sāh, Gurkha commander, Lieut.-Col. Gardner deputed to hold a conference with (1815), v. 246.
- Bāmanbhore, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, vi. 343, xv. 167.
- Bāmanghāti, tributary State in Orissa, Bengal, vi. 343.
- Bāmanwās, head-quarters of *taluk* in Rājputāna, vi. 343.
- Bambā, tribe in Kashmir, xv. 94, 101; in Pakhlī, xix. 319.
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- Bambor Hill, in Sibi District, Baluchistān, xxii. 337.
- Bāmān, remains of mediæval city, Afghānistān, v. 44.
- Bamjur, frontier post in Assam. *See* Bomjur.
- Bāmiera Pōtarāja, translator of the *Bhāgavata* into Tamil, ii. 425.
- Bāmnawās. *See* Bāmanwās.
- Bāmra, feudatory State, Bengal, vi. 343-345; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 102.
- Bāmūn, a snake, who became lord of the Dūn, on Nāgsidh Hill, Dehra Dūn, xi. 312.
- Bān Rājā, giant, Devikot the fortress of, in Dinājpur, xi. 276.
- Bān Sen, Rānā of Seokot, Pūnjab, xvii. 153.
- Bāna, author of the *Harshacharita* (an account of king Harsha), ii. 18-19, 23, 30; author of the *Kādambarī*, ii. 241.
- Bāna Rājā, Asura king of Kāmarūpa, *Iṅgam* placed on Barābar Hills by, vi. 425; Texpur said to have been capital of, xxiii. 282.
- Banāji Nāyak, of Phaltan, Bombay (1827), xxii. 113.
- Banajigas, trading caste in Gubbi, Tumkūr, xli. 345; Kolār, xv. 372; Mysore, xviii. 196, 198-199, 222.
- Banamās, name of Brāhmans in Kashmir, who are said to be descended from returned fugitives, xv. 106.
- Bananas, lii. 76; grown in Southern Shan States, xxii. 257; Wardhā, xxiv. 370. *See also* Plantains.
- Banāpharī, dialect of Bundelkhandī, spoken in Baonī, vi. 415; Charkhārī, x. 178; Chhatarpur, x. 200.
- Banāras. *See* Benares.
- Banās, river of Rājputāna, vi. 345-346.
- Banās, river of Western India, vi. 346.
- Banashankari, goddess of forests, worshipped by Lambānis in Mysore, xviii. 200.
- Bānāsura, legend of, at Gangālkondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 128.
- Banavāsi, province in Mysore, vi. 346.
- Banavāsi, village in North Kanara District, Bombay, former capital of province, vi. 346-347.
- Banbūr, ruler of Mewār, xxiv. 89.
- Bancoora, District, subdivision, and town in Bengal. *See* Bankurā.
- Band Virah Tappa, plateau in Kohistān, xvi. 5.
- Banda, Sikh Gurū, returned to Amritsar (1708), and preached a religious war against the Muhammadans, v. 320; Gurdāspur fort built by (1712), xii. 393, 401; Kalānaur plundered by, xiv. 297; incursion into Karnāl (1709), xv. 50, 58; Lahore threatened by insurrection of, xvi. 110; taken prisoner by Abdur Samad Khān, xvi. 110; rebellion in the Pūnjab under, xx. 271; Samāna sacked by (1708), xxii. 2; sacked Sirhind and killed Hāzid Khān (1708), xxiii. 21.
- Bāndā, District in United Provinces, vi. 347-356; physical aspects, 347-348; history, 348-349; population, 349-350; agriculture, 350-353; forests, 352; trade and communications, 353; famine, 353-354; administration, 354-356; education, 356; medical, 356.
- Bāndā, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, vi. 356.
- Bāndā, town in United Provinces, former capital of a Nawāb, vi. 356-357; stone implements found at, ii. 92.
- Bāndā, *tahsīl* in Saugor District, Central Provinces, vi. 357.
- Banda Nawāz, Kwāja, shrine at Gulbarga, Hyderābād, ii. 194, xii. 377, 383.
- Bandalike, ruined and deserted village in Mysore, vi. 357.
- Bandamūrlanka, village in Godāvāri District, Madras, vi. 357.
- Bandar, coal-field in Central Provinces, x. 50.

- Bandar** (= 'harbour'), *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, including Masulipatam, vi. 357-538.
- Bāndarban**, village in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, vi. 358.
- Bandas**, beggars, in Kistna District, Madras, xv. 324.
- Bandaulah Khan**, Gunge captured by (1638), vii. 244.
- Bandel's temple** at Baroda, vii. 83.
- Bāndel**, suburb of Hooghly town, Bengal, with old Roman Catholic church, vi. 358.
- Bandhalgotis**, Rājput clan in Sultānpur District, xxiii. 133.
- Bāndhavapura**, ruined and deserted village in Mysore. *See* Baudalike.
- Bāndhogarh**, old fort in Rewah State, vi. 358-359.
- Bāndia Bell**, shrine at Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.
- Band-i-Bāñā**, branch of Koh-i-Bāba mountains, Herāt, xii. 113.
- Band-i-Turkistān**, branch of Koh-i-Bāba mountains, Herāt, xii. 113.
- Bāndra**, town in Thāna District, Bombay, almost a suburb of Bombay City, vi. 359-360.
- Bānduk**. *See* Bāndia Bell.
- Bānd**, capital of Suket State, Punjab, vi. 360.
- Bāncā**, chief town of estate in Rājputāna, vi. 360.
- Bāneshwar**, Mahādeo. temple of, at Balasore, Orissa, vi. 245; in Tungarpur State, xi. 379; at Mohol, Sholāpur, xvii. 187.
- Bānga**, ancient name for tract in Bengal, which has given its name to the Province, vi. 360, vii. 210, 211, xiv. 92, xv. 217, 218.
- Bānga**, son of king Bālī, legendary founder of kingdom of Bengal, vii. 194-195.
- Bānga**, town in Jullundur District, Punjab, vi. 360-361.
- Bāngabāsi College**, Calcutta, iv. 283.
- Bānga-bhāṣā o Sahitya**, history of Bengali literature, by Dinās Chandra Sēn, ii. 434.
- Bānga-darśan**, Bengali magazine, edited by Bankim Chandra Chatterji, ii. 433.
- Bāngāhal**, canton in Kāngra District, Punjab, vi. 361.
- Bangalore**, District in Mysore State, vi. 361-367; physical aspects, 361-362; history, 362-363; population, 363-364; agriculture, 364-365; forests, 365; trade and communications, 365-366; famine, 366; administration, 366.
- Bangalore, tāluk** in Mysore, vi. 367-368.
- Bangalore**, seat of Government in Mysore State, and also British civil and military station, vi. 368-371; meteorology, i. 154; manufactures, iii. 201, 213, 216, 239.
- Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, and Silk Mills Company**, Bangalore, xviii. 222.
- Banganapalle**, State in Madras, vi. 371-378; physical aspects, 371-372; history, 372-374; population, 374; agriculture, 374-375; trade and communications, 375; famine, 376; administration, 376-378.
- Bāngangā**, river of Northern India, vi. 378-379.
- Bāngangā**, old bed of the Ganges in United Provinces, vi. 378.
- Bāngangā**, hill stream in United Provinces, vi. 378.
- Bāngaon**, subdivision in Jessore District, Bengal, vi. 379-380.
- Bāngaon**, village in Jessore District, Bengal, vi. 380.
- Bāngar**, breed of cattle in Haridōi District, xiii. 47.
- Bāngaiman**, town in Unao District, United Provinces, vi. 380.
- Bāngarū**, dialect of Western Hindī, i. 366, 367; spoken in Hussār, xii. 148; in the east of the Punjab, xx. 286.
- Bāngash**, Afghān tribe, in Hangu *tahsīl*, Kohāt, xii. 24; in Kohāt District, xv. 342-343, 345; in Kurram Agency, xvi. 49, 51.
- Bāngavādī**, tablet in memory of dead hero, ii. 51.
- Bangles**, manufactured in Jawad, Central India, xiv. 86; North-West Frontier Province, xiv. 182.
- Bas**, manufactured at Ganjām, xii. 151.
- Coco-nut shells**, manufactured at Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 224.
- Glass**, manufactured in Alwar, v. 263; Anantapur, v. 344; Bālāghāt, vi. 230; Bhatpur, viii. 82; Bombay Presidency, viii. 325-326; Central Provinces, v. 52; Channapatna, Mysore, v. 174; Dhārwar, xi. 312; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Gurgaon, xii. 407; Indūr, Hyderabad, xii. 354; Jalasr. Etah, xiv. 27; Jabalpur, xiv. 213; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 267; Kittūr, Belgaum, xv. 337; Mainpuri, xvii. 37; Mirābra, Etah, xvii. 205; Nasirābād, East Khāndesh, xviii. 413; Punjab, xx. 317; Rāe Bareilly, xxi. 30; Raigarh, Central Provinces, xxi. 47; Rānjau, Sahāranpur, xxi. 190; Ratanpur, Central Provinces, xxi. 239; Saugor, xvii. 143; Seonī, xvii. 171; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 35; United Provinces, xxiv. 204.
- Ivory**, manufactured in Goidāl, Kāthiāwār, xii. 320; Gujrānwāla, vii. 363; Gurdāspur, xii. 398; Lahore, xvi. 101; Multān, xviii. 31; Punjab, xx. 318.

- Lac, manufactured in Rānsawāra, Rājputāna, vi. 411; Bettūl, vii. 16; Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Bharatpur, viii. 82; Jessore, xiv. 96; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 386; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Seonī, xxii. 171.
- Shell, manufactured in Bānkūā, vi. 388; Bengal, vii. 269; Dacca, xi. 111; Murshidābād, xviii. 50; Sylhet, xxiii. 196, 203.
- Bāngru, or Deshwālī, dialect of Punjābī, spoken in Hissār, xiii. 148; Jind State, xiv. 170.
- Bangulzai, division of the Brāhūis, ix. 15; in Kachhī, xiv. 250; Sarawān, xxii. 99.
- Bām, book containing precepts of Dādū, founder of the Dādūpanthī sect, in Rājputāna, xviii. 370.
- Bani Abbās, tribe in Hyderābād District, Sind, xiii. 315.
- Baniās (or Vānās), trading caste, i. 498, iii. 302; in Agra, v. 77; Ahmadābād, v. 97, 98; Ahmadnagar, v. 119; Akalkot, v. 178; Aligarh, v. 212; Ambāla, v. 280; Assam, vi. 157; Aurangābād, vi. 144; Balliā, vi. 252; Baroda, vii. 56; Basti, vii. 127; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bidar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bilaspur, viii. 226; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305, 412; Bhoach, ix. 22; Bulandshahr, ix. 51; Central India, ix. 353; Central Provinces, x. 23, 25-26, 57, 96; Chhannauli, Meerut, x. 196; Delhi, xi. 226; Etāwān, xii. 42; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 204; Ghotki, Sind, xii. 237; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Gulaothi, Bulandshahr, xii. 374; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hālul, Pānch Mahāls, viii. 12; Hissār, vii. 149; Hyderābād State, viii. 265; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jubbulpore, xiv. 209; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kaira, xiv. 279; Karnāl, xv. 52; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolāba, xv. 360; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 17; Mandiā, xvii. 163; Meerut, xvii. 257; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Nimār, xiv. 110; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 271; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 384; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Parlābgarh, xx. 17; Punjab, xx. 288; Raipur, xxi. 52; Ratnagiri, xxi. 249; Rohtak, xxi. 311; Sāvanti-vādī, Bombay, xxii. 153; Seonī, xxii. 169; Sind, viii. 307; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Surat, xxiii. 158; Tārāpur-Chinchani, Thāna, xxiii. 250; Thāna, xxiii. 294; United Provinces, xxiv. 170; Vāmbori, Ahmadnagar, xxiv. 298.
- Bani-Israil, or Jews, i. 441; in Bombay City, viii. 412; Janjira, xiv. 59; Kolāba, xv. 360-361; Konkani, xv. 395.
- Bāniyāchung, village in Sylhet District, Assam, vi. 380.
- Baniyās, trading caste. *See* Baniās.
- Banjārā, Gipsy dialect, spoken in Berār, vii. 378; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246-247.
- Banjāras (Vanjāras, Lambādis, Lambānis), grain carriers, cattle graziers, and nomad tribe, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115, 118; Anantapur, v. 341; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Bālagāhāt, vi. 227; Bangalore, vi. 363; Barcilly, vii. 7; Bāsim, vii. 98; Bellary, vii. 163; Berār, vii. 379, 419; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; Buldāna, ix. 62; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Hassan, Mysore, xii. 65; Hyderābād State, xiii. 247, 297; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Khāndesh, xv. 231, 232; Kheri, xv. 271; Kolāba, xv. 360; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Mysore, xviii. 199-200, 246; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Pilībhūt, xx. 139; Rāmpur State, xxi. 185; Sahāranpur, xvi. 373; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Tāndā, Fyzābād, xiii. 221; Harangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360; Wāna, xxiv. 392.
- Banjās, traders, in Belgaum, vii. 149; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Dhārwar, vi. 307.
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- Bank of Bengal, branch in Hyderābād city, xiii. 311; Lahore, xvi. 114; Montreal, xviii. 9; Nārāyanganj, Dacca, xviii. 374.
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- Bānkā-Pahārī, petty State in Central India, vi. 381, ix. 77.
- Bankāpur, *tāluka* in Dhārwar District, Bombay, vi. 381.
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- Bānkot or Fort Victoria, village in Ratnagiri District, Bombay, earliest English possession on the mainland, vi. 383.
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- Bānkurā, town in Bengal, with leper asylum, vi. 391; silk manufacture, iii. 211.
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- Bānnagar, Devikot in Dinājpur legendary citadel of, xi. 275.
- Banne Singh, chief of Rājgarh, xvi. 69.
- Bannerman, Major, force sent to Timnevelly under (c. 1799), xxii. 365.
- Bānni Bilās, palace and gardens in Alwar, v. 268.
- Bānni Singh, Mahārāo Rājā, rule in Alwar (1824-57), v. 258; built palace at Alwar, v. 268; built dāra at Alwar (1844), v. 269; added town wall and ditch to Rājgarh, xxi. 71.
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- Bānsbāria, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, vi. 403.
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- Bānsdih, town in Balliā District, United Provinces, vi. 405.
- Bānsgaon, *tahsil* in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 405-406.
- Bānsgaon, town in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
- Bānsgrāwā, village in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
- Bānshankari, fair held in honour of, Ilkal, Bijāpur, xiii. 329.
- Bānsī, *tahsil* in Bāstī District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
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- Bicolé*, or well, excavated in rock at Dharmjnygarh, Central Provinces, xi. 300.

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- Bārā or Mech, language of the Bodo group, spoken in the Assam Valley, i. 387, 393, 400; Goālpara, xii. 272; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 35.
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- Bara Gali, small cantonment in North-West Frontier Province, vi. 425.
- Bārā Khambha, building at Sandila, Hardoi, xxii. 31; near Shukārpur, Sind, xxii. 278.
- Bārā Lācha, mountain pass in Kāngra, Punjab, vi. 426.
- Bārā Mahal, palace at Bhopāl, viii. 144.
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- Bāra Topi, or 'twelve hats,' seditious organization discovered at Nihātur, Bijnor, xix. 84.
- Bāra Wafāt, festival in Punjab, xx. 294.
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- Barābar Hills, in Gayā District, Bengal, with antiquarian remains, vi. 424-425; caves, ii. 47, 57, 111, 161-162.
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- Bārādūārī, or Baradarwāzī, of Rāmkel, 'golden mosque' at Gaur, Mālda, vii. 222, xii. 190.
- Bārāganda, Hāzārībāgh, copper found, iii. 144.
- Barāgaon, village in Patna District, Bengal, vi. 425.
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- Barāgara salt, iv. 249, viii. 327.
- Bārāgharia Nawābganj, town in Eastern Bengal. *See* Nawābganj.
- Barail, range of hills in Assam, vi. 425-426.
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- Barākar, river in Bengal, vi. 426.
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- Barakzais, Durrāni clan of Afghāns, rule in part of Baluchistān, vi. 276; Peshāwar, xix. 153.
- Bāramahāl, historic name of north-eastern corner of Salem District, Madras, vi. 427.
- Bārāmāti, town in Poona District, Bombay, vi. 427.
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- Baran, old name of Bulandshahr, United Provinces, vi. 428.
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- Bārān Lak, pass in Pal Mountains, Baluchistān, xix. 296.

- Baranagar**, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, vi. 429.
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- Barapole**, river of Southern India, vi. 429.
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- Barārs**, caste employed in manufacture of salt, Sāmbhar Lake, xxii. 21.
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- Barasāt**, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, vi. 430.
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- Barauda**, village in Rohtak District, Punjab, vi. 430.
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- Baraut**, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, vi. 431.
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- Bargā Bhima**, goddess. See Kālī.
- Bargarh**, *tahsīl* in Sambalpur District, Bengal, vii. 15.
- Barguh**, village in Sambalpur District, Bengal, vii. 15.
- Bārgis**, division of the Dhangar caste in Sholāpur, xxii. 298.
- Bargistā**, tribe in Waziristān, their language, Ormuri, akin to Pashto, i. 355.
- Bargui**, breed of cattle in Coimbatore, v. 363.
- Bārḥ**, subdivision in Patna District, Bengal, vii. 15.
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- Barhais**, carpenters, in Bulandshahr, ix. 52; Gayā, xii. 200; Morādābād, xvii. 124.
- Barhaj**, town in United Provinces, vii. 16.
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- Barbanpur**, subdivision and town in Bengal. See Berhampore.
- Barhut**, ancient site in Central India. See Bharhut.
- Bārī**, town in Dholpur State, Rājputāna, vii. 16.
- Bārī Deothī**, palace at Shāhābād, xvii. 196.
- Bārī Duāb**, tract in the Punjab, vii. 16-17.
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- Bārī Kacheri**, cave in Dhammār, Central India, vi. 283.
- Bārī Sādri**, town in Rājputāna, vii. 18-19.
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 Bhamo, District in Upper Burma, viii. 45-57; physical aspects, 45-47; history, 47-49; population, 49-50; agriculture, 50-51; fisheries, 51; forests, 52; minerals, 52; trade and communications, 52-55; administration, 55-57; education, 56-57; medical, 57.  
 Bhamo, subdivision in Upper Burma, viii. 57.  
 Bhamo, town on the Irrawaddy, in Upper Burma, frontier station for Chinese trade, viii. 57-59.  
 Bhāmpa, criminal tribe in Central India, ix. 384.  
 Bhāna, Bhīl, foundation of Bhānpura, Central India, ascribed to, v. 1. 72.  
 Bhāna Māri, suburb of Peshāwar city, xx. 125.  
 Bhāndak, village with ancient remains, in Chānda District, Central Provinces, viii. 59.  
 Bhandāra, District in Central Provinces, viii. 59-71; physical aspects, 60-62; history, 62-63; population, 63-65; agriculture, 65-67; forests, 67; minerals, 67; trade and communications, 67-68; famine, 68-69; administration, 69-70; education, 70; medical, 70-71; minerals, iii. 147.  
 Bhandāra, *tahsil* in Central Provinces, viii. 71.  
 Bhandāra, town in Central Provinces, with industry of brass-work, viii. 71.  
 Bhandāria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 72, xv. 165.  
 Bhandāris, toddy-drawers, in Bombay Presidency, viii. 304-5, 329; Kolāba, xv. 360; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249-250; Sāvanti-vādī, xxii. 153; Thāna, xxii. 294.  
 Bhandarkar, Dr., description of death of Sōmēsvara I, ii. 336; books of Mānbhau sect placed at disposal of, xxi. 302.  
 Bhānder, town in Central India, viii. 72.  
 Bhandhiās, embankments in Narsinghpur District, xviii. 390.  
 Bhānds, minstrels in Kashmir, xv. 104-105.  
 Bhaneshwar. *See* Baneshwar.  
 Bhang, hemp drug, iv. 259, 260; cultivated

- in Chhibrāmau, Farrukhābād, x. 204; Farrukhābād, xii. 68; Gwallior, xii. 429; Punjab, xx. 299; warehouse for, at Bubak, Broach, ix. 32. *See also* Hemp Drugs.
- Bhangī confederacy of Sikhs, Kasūr, Lahore, held by, xv. 149; rule in Multān (1771-9), xviii. 27.
- Bhangis, sweepers, in Agra, v. 77; Meerut, xvii. 257.
- Bhanjī, founder of house of Virpur, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 320.
- Bhānpura, town in Central India, with cenotaph of Jaswant Rao Holkar, viii. 72.
- Bhānu Gupta, of Mālwa, ix. 336, xvii. 102.
- Bhanwar Pāl, Mahārāja, chief of Karauli State (1889), xv. 27.
- Bhao Phansia, Rājā, minister of Hari Rao Holkar, Indore State, xiii. 338; in Tarāna, xxiii. 250.
- Bhao Singh, of Būndi, appointed governor of Aurangābād by Aurangzeb, ix. 80.
- Bhaos, tribe in Kashmir, xv. 101.
- Bharamurio, hill in Central Provinces, viii. 72.
- Bharat Chandra Rāi, Bengali poet, author of the *Bidyā Sundar*, ii. 427.
- Bharat Pāl, adopted by Narsingh Pāl, Rājā of Karauli (1852), xv. 27.
- Bhārat Sah, Rājā of Chanderī, fort and palace at Tālbahat, Jhānsi, built by (1618), xxiii. 211.
- Bharat Shāh, chief of Makrai. *See* Lachū Shāh.
- Bharat Singh, Rājā of Shāhpura, xxii. 223.
- Bharata, author of the *Nāṭya-sāstra*, a Sanskrit treatise on dramatic art (sixth century A.D.), ii. 264.
- Bharatas, Vedic tribe, ii. 222.
- Bharatpur, State in Rājputāna, viii. 72-86; physical aspects, 72-74; history, 74-79; population, 79-80; agriculture, 80-82; forests, 82; minerals, 82; trade and communications, 82-83; famine, 83; administration, 83-86; revenue, 84-85; education, 86; medical, 86.
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- Bharatpur, city in Rājputāna, viii. 86-87; Lord Lake repulsed (1805), ii. 492; taken by Lord Combermere (1826), ii. 497; arts and manufactures, iii. 193, 242, 343.
- Bharatpur, head-quarters of Chāng Bhakār State, Central Provinces, viii. 87-88.
- Bhāratvarsha, earliest recognizable term for India, i. 4.
- Bharauli, *pargana* in Simla District, Punjab, viii. 88.
- Bhāravi, author of the *Kirātārjunīya* (sixth century A.D.), ii. 240.
- Bharejda, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 88, xv. 167.
- Bhareli, river of Assam, viii. 88.
- Bhārgav Brāhmans, in Broach city, ix. 29.
- Bhārgavapuri. *See* Hīremugalur.
- Bhārhut (Bharaut), ancient site in Central India, viii. 88; inscriptions, ii. 45-47, 55, 57; sculptures, ii. 106-108; *stūpa*, ii. 106-108, 160.
- Bhārmal, rule in Cutch, xi. 78.
- Bharpūr Singh, Rājā of Nābha (1847-63), xviii. 264.
- Bhars, aboriginal tribe, at one time dominant in United Provinces, vi. 157; ruins of forts attributed to, in Azamgarh, vi. 156; Baghelkhand, vi. 187; Bahraich, vi. 206; Balliā, vi. 251, 252; Basti, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 183; Bundelkhand, ix. 70; Etah, xii. 30; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Ghāzi-pur, xii. 225; Gorakhpur, xii. 333, 335; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Kākorī, Lucknow, xiv. 289; Lucknow, xvi. 182; Oudh, xix. 279; Partābgarh, xx. 16; Rāe Bareli, xxi. 26; Salon, Rāe Bareli, xxi. 411; Southern Oudh, xxiv. 150; Sultānpur, xxiii. 131.
- Bharsand, town in United Provinces. *See* Bhsaland.
- Bharthana, *tahsil* in Etāwah District, United Provinces, viii. 88.
- Bhārti Chand, son of Chhatarsāl, Jaso and Bāndhora *jāgirs* assigned to, xiv. 69.
- Bhārti Chand I, rule in Orchha (1531-54), xix. 243; founded Orchhā town (1531), xiv. 137, xix. 247; cenotaph at Orchhā, xix. 248.
- Bhārti Chand II, rule in Orchhā (1775-6), xix. 244.
- Bhartpur, State in Rājputāna. *See* Bharatpur.
- Bhartrihari, Sanskrit poet and grammarian (*ob.* 651), ii. 240, 242, 243, 252.
- Bhartrināth, brother of Vikramāditya of Ujjain, hermitage of, at Chunār, Mirzāpur, x. 333.
- Bharuch, District in Bombay. *See* Broach.
- Bhārudpura, *thakurat* in Central India, viii. 89, 147.
- Bharukachha, town in Bombay. *See* Broach.
- Bharūtia, former name of Sardārshahr *tahsil*, Bikaner State, xxii. 104.
- Bharvads, shepherds and herdsmen, in Bombay, viii. 303, 305.
- Bharwain, sanitarium in Hoshiarpur District, Punjab, viii. 89.
- Bhasāwar, town in Rājputāna, viii. 89.
- Bhasāwar Khān, Bhasāwar supposed to have been founded by, and named after, viii. 89.
- Bhaskar Pant, invasion of Chhattisgarh

- by Marālbhās under (1741), viii. 224; took Ratanpur (1741), xxi. 51.
- Bhāskar Rao, chief of Nargund, Dhārwar, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857), xviii. 378.
- Bhāskara Bhūpati Lakshmīkāntaswāmī, temple at Porumāmilla, Cuddapah, said to have been repaired by, xx. 215; tank at Porumāmilla constructed by, xx. 215.
- Bhāskarāchārya, Sanskrit astronomer (born 1114), ii. 266, 339.
- Bhāskara-Ravivarman, Cochin grant of, ii. 58.
- Bhaskareswar temple, at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
- Bhat Kund, reservoir at Somnāth, Kāthiāwār, xxii. 74.
- Bhātbarā Deotā, god of hunting, worshipped by Khonds, xv. 282.
- Bhātgaon, capital of former kingdom in Nepāl, viii. 89.
- Bhatghora. *See* Baghelkhand.
- Bhatgan, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 89, xv. 167.
- Bhātāh, Uch in Punjab identified by Raverty with, xxiv. 82.
- Bhātias, money-lenders and traders, in Banun, vi. 396; Gujrat, xii. 368; Kārachi, xv. 5; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Multān, xviii. 29; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249; Siakot, xxii. 329; Thāna, xxiii. 294.
- Bhatinda, *taluk* in Punjab. *See* Govindgarh.
- Bhatinda, town and railway junction in Patiala State, Punjab, viii. 89-90.
- Bhatkal, town and historic port in North Kanara District, Bombay, viii. 90-91.
- Bhātkeheri, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 91, xvii. 99.
- Bhātukulī, village in Amraolī District, Berār, viii. 91.
- Bhatnair, town and fort in Rājputāna. *See* Hanumāngarh.
- Bhātṛpāna, town and seat of Sanskrit learning in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, viii. 91.
- Bhatrī, dialect spoken in Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123.
- Bhatta Nārāyana, author of the *Venisamhita*, a Sanskrit drama (ninth century), ii. 249.
- Bhattāsaka, Vallabhi dynasty founded by, xv. 175.
- Bhatti, Muhammadan tribe of Rājput origin, Bhatner fort held by, xii. 38-39; in Bhātiana, viii. 91-92; Bikaner, viii. 205; Ferozepore, xii. 89; Gujranwāla, xii. 355; Hissār, xiii. 146, 149; Jaisalmer, xiv. 2; Merwāra, xvii. 309; Phūlkian States, xx. 133, 134; Pindī Bhattiān the stronghold of, xx. 146; in Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 112-113; Sirsa, xxiii. 45.
- Bhattiāna, tract of country in the Punjab, viii. 91-92.
- Bhattikāvya, Sanskrit grammatical poem, by Bhartrihari, ii. 240.
- Bhattiprolu, village in Guatūr District, Madras, with Buddhist *stūpa*, viii. 92; inscriptions from *stūpa*, ii. 25, 36; inscribed relic receptacles, ii. 45, 57.
- Bhau Sāhib, adopted child of Lakshmī Bai. *See* Rāmchandra Sāvant.
- Bhaun, town in Jhelum District, Punjab, viii. 92.
- Bhannagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 92-96; physical aspects, 92-93; history, 93-94; population, 94-95; agriculture, 95; forests, 95; industries, 95; communications, 95; administration, 95-96; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
- Bhaunagar, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, and seaport, viii. 96; wood-carving, iii. 230.
- Bhaur, hills in Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98.
- Bhausinghji, founded town of Bhaunagar (1723), viii. 93, 96; Vala fell into hands of, xxiv. 296.
- Bhavabhūti, Sanskrit dramatist (eighth century), ii. 248-249.
- Bhavaneshwari, temple of, near Bhilavdi, Sātara District, viii. 104.
- Bhavāni, river in Southern India, tributary of the Cauvery, viii. 96-97.
- Bhavāni, *taluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, viii. 97-98.
- Bhavāni, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, viii. 98.
- Bhāvnagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. *See* Bhaunagar.
- Bhāvnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway, iii. 415, viii. 331.
- Bhavsari, village with stone monuments in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 98-99.
- Bhavsars, cloth traders, in Haroda, vii. 56.
- Bhawalpur, State in Punjab. *See* Bahawalpur.
- Bhawān Singh, joint founder of Kalānaur, Rohtak, xiv. 298.
- Bhawān Singh, son of Shiv Singh, accession of, to Idar State (1791), xiii. 326.
- Bhawāni, town in Punjab. *See* Bhiwāni.
- Bhawāni, Rānī, Rājshāhi fell under management of, xxi. 162.
- Bhawāni Kālū, general of the Bhonslas, Bālājī tank at Bāsim constructed by, vii. 104.
- Bhawāni Sen, Rājā of Māndi, Punjab, xvii. 155.
- Bhawāni Shāh, rule in Tehri State (1859-72), xxiii. 270.
- Bhawāni Singh, rule in Datia State (1857), xi. 196.

Bhawāni Singh, chief of Khilchipur State (1899), xv. 278.  
 Bhawāni Singh Disen, acquired Bhingā (c. 1720), viii. 111.  
 Bhawāni Singh Kunwar, chief of Jhālāwār State (1899), xiv. 117.  
 Bhawāni temple, at Thāna Bhāwan, Muzaḥarnagar, xxiii. 304.  
 Bhawāniganj, rainfall, i. 144.  
 Bhawānigarh, *tahsīl* in Patialā State, Punjab, viii. 99.  
 Bhawānīpur College, Bengal, maintained by London Missionary Society, vii. 329.  
 Bhawānīshankar, temple to, at Hubli, Dhārwar, xiii. 222.  
 Bhāyāvadar, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 99.  
 Bheels, tribe in Western India. *See* Bhīls.  
 Bhelsa, town in Central India. *See* Bhīls.  
 Bhelsarh, town in United Provinces. *See* Bhalsand.  
 Bhera, *tahsīl* in Shāhpur District, Punjab, viii. 99-100.  
 Bhera, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, viii. 100; arts and manufactures, iii. 211, 229, 242.  
 Bherāghāt, site of the Marble Rocks on the Narbadā in Central Provinces, viii. 100.  
 Bherundesvara pillar, Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 285.  
 Bhikan Khān, king of Jaunpur. *See* Muhammad Shāh.  
 Bhikan Khān, Nawāb of Māler Kotla, xvii. 84.  
 Bhikhi, *tahsīl* in Patialā State, Punjab, viii. 100-101.  
 Bhikna Kunwar, worship of, at Patna city, xx. 67.  
 Bhiknapahāri, artificial hill in Patna city, xx. 67.  
 Bhil dialects, broken forms of Gujarātī, i. 369; spoken in Barwānī, vii. 91; Central India, ix. 351-352; Navsāri *prānt*, xviii. 423; Bānswāra, vi. 409; Dūngarpur, xi. 382; Nimār, xix. 110; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94.  
 Bhilālas, mixed Bhil and Rājput tribes, in Rājputāna and Central India, viii. 104; in Ali-Rājpur, v. 224; Barwānī, vii. 91; Dhār, xi. 290; Indore, xii. 341; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jobat, xiv. 178; Nimār, xix. 108, 110-111. *See also* Bhīls.  
 Bhilapur, battle of (1731), vii. 33.  
 Bhilat, deified cowherd, worship of, in Central Provinces, x. 27.  
 Bhilavdi, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, viii. 104.  
 Bhillama I, Yādava king, ruler in Aurangābād (1187-1191), vi. 142; Yādava dynasty founded by, vii. 366; traditional founder of Deogiri, xi. 200;

forces of, defeated by Ballāla II, near Lakkundi, and death, ii. 339, 340, xvi. 131.  
 Bhilodia Chhatrasinghji, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xxi. 290.  
 Bhilodia Motisinghji, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xxi. 290.  
 Bhilolpur, town in Punjab. *See* Bahlolpur.  
 Bhīls, aboriginal tribe in Rājputāna, Central India, and Bombay, i. 498, viii. 101-104; in Ahmadābād, v. 96; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Ajanta Hills, v. 134; Ali-Rājpur, v. 224; Bānswāra, vi. 410; Bāriya, vii. 20; Berār, vii. 371; pilgrimage to Bhīmkuṇḍ, viii. 109; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; in Chopda *taluka*, Khāndesh, x. 327; the Dāngs, xi. 145; Dhār, xi. 290; at Jharangaon, Khāndesh, xi. 297; in Dūngarpur, xi. 380-382; Hyderābād, xii. 247, 297; Gwalior, xii. 428; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jhālod, xiv. 122; Jobat, xiv. 178; Khāndesh, xv. 229, 231; Khilchipur, xv. 278; Kotah, xv. 424; Mahl Kāntha, xvii. 16, 17; Mallāni, xvii. 92; Mānpur, xvii. 207, 202; Mehwās estates, xvii. 273; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Nasirābād, Khāndesh, xviii. 413; Navsāri *prānt*, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nimār, xix. 110, 111, 118; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383; Partābgarh State, xx. 11; Rājputāna, xxi. 115; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293, 295; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Sātputra range, xxii. 132; Sind, viii. 307; Sirohi, xxiii. 32; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 121; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 310; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94. *See also* Bhilālas.  
 Bhīls, district in Central India, viii. 104-105.  
 Bhīls, town with Buddhist remains, in Central India, viii. 105-107. *See also* Sānchi.  
 Bhīlwāra, town in Rājputāna, viii. 107.  
 Bhīm, *chaori* or hall of, near Mukandwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 17.  
 Bhīm Deo, Rāe, wars with Muhammad Ghorī, ii. 353, 354.  
 Bhīm Karan, Gāgraun fort supposed to have been in possession of (1519), xii. 122; put to death by Mahmūd Khilji, xii. 122.  
 Bhīm Rao, Koppal, Hyderābād, held by, during the Mutiny (1857), xv. 398.  
 Bhīm Sen, Pāndava brother, footprints of, shown at Falls of Rapildhārā, v. 274; Vanga conquered by, vii. 195; Chitor fort ascribed to, x. 298; block of grey granite at Devī Dhurā sacred to, xi. 275; god of Gond, xii. 325.  
 Bhīm Sen Thappa, minister of Nepāl, xix. 34; rule of Rājendra Bikram

- Sab under guardianship of (1816-37), xix. 36.
- Bhim Singh, given Banera, Rājputāna, by Aurangzeb, vi. 360.
- Bhim Singh, thirty-sixth chief of Barwānī, Central India, vii. 90.
- Bhīm Singh, Maharao of Kotah (*ob.* 1721), xv. 412-413; Gāgraun obtained by, xii. 122, xxi. 34.
- Bhīm Singh, Rānā of Gohad (1739-84), xii. 304; Gwalior fort seized by (1761), xi. 324.
- Bhīm Singh II, Rānā of Mewār (1778-1828), xxiv. 92.
- Bhīm Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (1793-1803), xiv. 186.
- Bhīm Singh's *lātā*, Asoka pillar at Lauriyā Nandangarh, Champāran, xvi. 155-156.
- Bhīm Singhji, Rānā, Lūnāvāda town founded by (1434), xvi. 211.
- Bhīm Tāl, temple in Nainī Tāl (seventeenth century), xviii. 325.
- Bhīm's Bāzār, Buddhist cave at Dhamaār, Central India, xi. 283.
- Bhīma, river of Bombay and Hyderābād, tributary of the Kistna, viii. 107-108.
- Bhīma, Rājā of Vidarbha, vii. 366.
- Bhīma I, king of Gujarāt (A.D. 1022-63), ii. 313; rule in Anhilvāda, v. 382; fled before Mahmūd of Ghazni to Kandhkot (1023), xi. 78.
- Bhīma II, Eastern Chālukya king, invasion of Mysore by (between 934 and 938), ii. 332.
- Bhīma, Rājā, founded Mahikāvati (Māhīm), in Bombay Island, viii. 403.
- Bhīma Bai, daughter of Jaswant Rao Holkar and wife of Govind Rao Bolia, country round Kūnch granted in *jāgīr* to (1805), xiii. 337.
- Bhīmasamudra, tank in Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 296-297.
- Bhimāshankar, hill-fort in Poona District, Bombay, with source of Bhīma river, viii. 108-109.
- Bhimavaram, *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, viii. 109.
- Bhimavarman, Mahārājā, record of, on base of sculptured group at Kōsam, ii. 48.
- Bhimbar, torrent in Gujrat District, Punjab, viii. 109.
- Bhimkund, basin formed by a waterfall of the Khān river in Pānch Mahāls, Bombay, place of pilgrimage for Bhils, viii. 109.
- Bhimnāth, temple at Baroda, vii. 83.
- Bhimor, name of Old Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4.
- Bhimora, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 109, xv. 167.
- Bhimrao Nadgir, ruler of Mundargi, Dhārwar, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857), xviii. 39.
- Bhimsenā, river in Assam. *See* Surma.
- Bhimthadi, *tāluka* in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 109-110.
- Bhind, District in Gwalior, Central India, viii. 110.
- Bhind, town in Gwalior, Central India, terminus of light railway, viii. 110.
- Bhīndar, town in Rājputāna, viii. 110-111.
- Bhingā, town in Bahraich District, United Provinces, viii. 111.
- Bhingār, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, viii. 111.
- Bhīmāl, town with antiquarian remains in Rājputāna, viii. 111-112.
- Bhūr, District in Hyderābād State, viii. 112-117; physical aspects, 112; history, 112-113; population, 113-114; agriculture, 114; famine, 115; trade and communications, 115; administration, 115-116; education, 116; medical, 116-117.
- Bhūr, *tāluk* in Hyderābād State, viii. 117.
- Bhūr, town in Hyderābād State, viii. 117; ruins, xxii. 201.
- Bhishus, water-carriers, at Agra, v. 77.
- Bhitargarh, ruins of ancient city in Eastern Bengal, viii. 117.
- Bhitari, inscribed bricks found at, ii. 40; pillar inscription, ii. 57-58.
- Bhitāria Tāl, tank at Bachhon, Central India, v. 130.
- Bhūtri, village with antiquarian remains in Ghāziपुर District, United Provinces, viii. 117-118.
- Bhittanni, tribe in North-West Frontier Province, viii. 118; in Bannu, vi. 396; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; expedition against (1880), xix. 210.
- Bhiwandi, *tāluka* in Thāna District, Bombay, viii. 118-119.
- Bhiwandi, town in Thāna District, Bombay, viii. 119.
- Bhiwāni, *tahsil* in Hissār District, Punjab, viii. 119.
- Bhiwāni, town and centre of trade in Hissār District, Punjab, viii. 119-120.
- Bhoga Nandisvara, temple of, at Nandi, Mysore, xviii. 359.
- Bhogdai, river of Assam, viii. 120.
- Bhognipur, *tahsil* in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, viii. 120.
- Bhoglās, aboriginal tribe in Hazāribāgh, xii. 90; Palāmau, xix. 339.
- Bhoika, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 120, xv. 167.
- Bhoj, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, viii. 121.
- Bhoj II of Panhāla (1178-93), Pāndavgarh fort said to have been built by,



xix. 389; Ratnāgiri forts said to have been built by, xxi. 248; Vāsota attributed to, xxiv. 301.  
 Bhoj Rāj, Sāhānis descended from, xxii. 269.  
 Bhoja, Chamār leader, Bhojpur named after, xxi. 177.  
 Bhoja I, in Central India, ix. 337; Gwalior fort held by, xii. 440; in Pehowa, xx. 100.  
 Bhoja, Paramāra king (c. A. D. 1010-50), ii. 311, 336; in Dhār (1010-53), xi. 293; Mālwa, xvii. 103.  
 Bhoja, Rājā, Unehahra obtained by (1478), xviii. 301.  
 Bhojākherī, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 121, xxii. 99.  
 Bhojavadar, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 121, xv. 165.  
 Bhojeswara, temple at Samayapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 3, 4-5.  
 Bhojpur, village with antiquarian remains in Central India, once site of a great lake, viii. 121-122; inscribed earthenware relic receptacles found at, ii. 40.  
 Bhojpuri, dialect of the Bihārī language, spoken in east of United Provinces and in Bihār, i. 375-376; in Balliā, vi. 252; Champāran, x. 140; Ghāziपुर, xii. 225; Sāran, xxii. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190.  
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- Deer, mouse (*Tragulus meminna*), i. 237; Chānda, x. 149; Damoh, xi. 135; Dhārwar, xi. 305; Ganjam, xii. 144; North Kanara, xiv. 342; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Sambalpur, xvii. 7; Saugor, xxi. 137.
- Deer, musk (*Moschus moschiferus*), i. 237; Bhūtān, viii. 155; Chamba, x. 129; Kāngra, xiv. 384; Kashmir and Jammu, xv. 87; Darjeeling, xi. 167; Ilāwa, xii. 76; Mandi, xvii. 153; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Punjab, xx. 255; Sikkim, xxi. 367; Simla, xxi. 377; Sirmūr, xxi. 22; Tehri, xxi. 270; United Provinces, xxiv. 144.
- Deer, raine. *See* Gazelle.
- Deer, sambar or parau (*Cervus unicolor*), i. 236; Adilābād, v. 23; Alwar, v. 255; Ambāla, v. 277; Anaimalais, v. 333; Anantapur, v. 338; North Arcot, v. 404; South Arcot, v. 422; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bāndā, vi. 348; Baroda, vii. 30; Bassein, Burma, vii. 108; Belgaum, vii. 146; Berār, vii. 364; Betul, viii. 8; Bhāmo, viii. 46; Bijnor, viii. 194; Biligiri-Kāngan Hills, viii. 236; Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Buldāna, ix. 60; Būndī, ix. 79; Burma, ix. 118; Central India, ix. 331-332; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x. 149; Upper Chindwin, x. 240; Chingleput, x. 254; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Cochin, x. 342; Coorg, xi. 7; Cuddāpah, xi. 59; Dacca, xi. 104; Damoh, xi. 135; Dhār, xi. 288; Dholpur, xi. 322; Dūngarpur, xi. 380; Elgandal, xii. 6; Ellichpur, xii. 11; Ganjam, xii. 144; Garhwāl, xii. 165; Gayā, xii. 196; Gwalior, xii. 421; Hamirpur,

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- Deer, spotted, or *chital* (*Cervus axis*), i. 236 237; Adilābād, v. 23; Ambāla, v. 277; Amnāoli, v. 307; North Arcot, v. 404; South Arcot, v. 422; Bahraich, vi. 206; Baroda, vii. 30; Bāsin, vii. 96; Basti, vii. 125; Berār, vii. 364; Betūl, vii. 8; Bijnor, viii. 194; Bombay, viii. 275; Buldāna, ix. 60; Central India, ix. 331, 332; Champārān, x. 138; Chānda, x. 149; Chingleput, x. 254; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Coorg, xi. 7; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Cuttack, xi. 88; Damoh, xi. 135; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211; Dhārwar, xi. 305; Elgandal, xii. 6; Ellchpur, xii. 11-12; Ganjām, xii. 144; Gayā, xii. 196; Godāvari, xii. 283; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gwalior, xii. 421; Hamirpur, xiii. 14; Hyderabad, xiii. 233; Indore, xiii. 335; Indūr, xiii. 352; Javādi Hills, xiv. 85; Jhālāwār, xiv. 115; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jodhpur, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; North Kanara, xiv. 342; Karimnagar, xv. 42; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Khulnā, xv. 287; Kolāba, xv. 356; Kotah, xv. 411; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Madura, xvi. 388; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 2; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 15; Malabar, xvii. 55; Mālda, xvii. 76; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Medak, xvii. 245; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Nalgonda, xviii. 339; Nānder, xviii. 350; Nāsik, xviii. 400; Nepāl, xix. 30; Nīmār, xix. 107; Nizāmābād, xix. 124; Palāman, xix. 336; Parbhani, xix. 411; Partābgarh State, xx. 9; Pāliāla, xx. 33; Poona, xx. 166; Pudukkottai, xx. 231; Rājputāna, xxi. 91; Rānchī, xxi. 199; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 63; Saugor, xxii. 137; Shāljahānpur, xxii. 202; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 3; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Sirohi, xxiii. 29; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 40; Sundarbhans, xxiii. 141; Surat, xxiii. 153; Talakona, xxiii. 209; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Tehri, xxiii. 270; Thāna, xxiii. 291; Tonk, xxiii. 409; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 87; United Provinces, xxiv. 144; Warangal, xxiv. 358.
- Deer, swamp, or *bārasingha* (*Cervus duvauceli*), i. 236; Assam, vi. 20; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bilāspur, vii. 223; Chānda, x. 149; Chhindwāra, x. 205; Dacca, xi. 104; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 32; Kheirī, xv. 269; Khulnā, xv. 287; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; United Provinces, xxiv. 144.
- Deesa, cantonment in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xi. 209; meteorology, i. 154.
- Deglūr, *tāluk* in Nānder District, Hyderabad, xi. 209.
- Deglūr, town in Nānder District, Hyderabad, xi. 209.
- Deh Kundī, district in the Hazārjāl, Afghānistān, xiii. 85.
- Deh Zangī, district in the Hazārjāl, Afghānistān, xiii. 85.
- Dehgām, town in Kādī *prant*, Baroda, xi. 209.
- Delhia, faction among non-Rājput tribes in Karnāl District, xv. 52.
- Delhi. See Delhi.
- Dehra Dūn, District in Meerut Division, United Provinces, xi. 210-221; physical aspects, 210-211; history, 211-214; population, 214 215; agriculture, 215-216; forests, 216-217; trade and com-

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- Dehra, *tahsil* in Dehra Dūn District, United Provinces, xi. 221.
- Dehra, town and cantonment in Dehra Dūn District, United Provinces, xi. 221-222.
- Dehri, village in Shāhābād District, Bengal, xi. 222.
- Dehwārī, language spoken by Dehwārs of Kalāt and Mastung in Baluchistān, vi. 287.
- Dehwārs, tribe in Baluchistān, vi. 288; Sarawān, xxi. 99.
- Delamotte, General, Manohar taken (1848), xvii. 200; sent against rebels at Pauhāla, xix. 396.
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- Delhi, Division in Punjab, xi. 223.
- Delhi, District in Delhi Division of Punjab, xi. 223-232; physical aspects, 223-225; history, 225; population, 225-227; agriculture, 227-229; trade and communications, 229-230; famine, 230; administration, 230-232.
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- Delly, Mount, headland in Malabar District, Madras, xi. 241.
- Deloli, petty State in Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 241, xvii. 14.
- Delta Mission. *See* Plymouth Brethren under Protestant Missions.
- Delwāra, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 241-242.
- Demb Hānz, half-amphibious paddlers in the Dal Lake, Kashmir, xv. 105.
- Demetrius, Bactrian king, invasion of India (c. 200 B. C.), ii. 286; Gujrāt District under, xii. 365; part of Northern India conquered (c. 190 B. C.), xix. 149; invasion of Punjab, xx. 261, xxi. 264.
- Den-jong-ke, Tibetan language spoken in Sikkim, i. 390.
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- Deo Singh, ruler of Deogarh, xxiv. 82.
- Deobālpur, ancient town in Punjab. *See* Dīwālpur.
- Deoband, *tahsil* in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xi. 242.
- Deoband, town in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xi. 242-243.
- Deodar trees ( *Cedrus Libani*  var.  *Deodara* ), in Chakrātā, x. 125; Chamba, x. 131; Chau peak, x. 186; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211, 217; Hazāra, xiii. 81; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Kashmir and Jammu, xv. 86; Kashmir, xv. 129-130; Nepāl, xix. 49; Patāla, xx. 43; Punjab, xx. 252, 310, 311; Safed Koh, xxi. 319; Simla, xxii. 377, 384; Sirmūr, xxiii. 25; Swāt, xxiii. 183; Tehri, xxiii. 271; United Provinces, xiv. 196; Southern Waziristān, xxiv. 391.
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- Deodrug, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād State, xi. 243.
- Deogaon, *tahsil* in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xi. 243-244.
- Deogarh, old capital of Partābgarh State, Rājputāna. *See* Deolia.
- Deogarh, subdivision in Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, xi. 244.
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- Deogarh Bāriya, petty State in Bombay. *See* Bāriya.
- Deoghur Railway, iii. 415.
- Deogiri, hill-fort in Hyderābād State. *See* Daulatābād.
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- Deohars, inoculating caste, in Darbhanga District, xi. 155.
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- Deolāli, cantonment in Nāsik District, Bombay, xi. 246.
- Deoli, cantonment in Ajmer-Merwāra, Rājputāna, xi. 246-247.
- Deoli, town in Wardha District, Central Provinces, xi. 246.
- Deoli Irregular Forces, iv. 354.
- Deolia, old capital of State of Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xi. 247.
- Deolia-Partābgarh, old name for Partābgarh State, xx. 9.
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- Deopāthā, peak in Nainī Tāl District, xviii. 333.
- Deoprayāg, village in United Provinces. *See* Devaprayāg.
- Deorāj, built Deogarh and established himself there, xiv. 2; rule in Jaisalmer, xiv. 2.
- Deorha, capital of Jubbal State, Punjab, xi. 247.
- Deorī, town in Saugor District, Central Provinces, xi. 247-248.
- Deoriā, subdivision in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xi. 248.
- Deoriā, *tahsil* in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xi. 248.
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- Dera Ismail Khān, town and cantonment in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 268-269; meteorology, i. 149, 150, 154.
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- Deraṭ, level plain between Indus and Sulaimān range, xi. 269-271; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 199.
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- Derdi Jāmbai, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 272, xv. 165.
- Dera Bāghbānān, suburb of Peshāwar city, x. 125.
- Dero Mohbat, *taluka* in Hyderābād District, Sind, xi. 272.
- Derol, petty State in Mahī Kānthā, Bombay, xi. 272, xvii. 14.
- Desā Singh Majithiā, appointed *nāzim* of Hill States (1810), xvii. 154.
- Desabhlāga, section of Māḍiga caste in Myore, xviii. 196.
- Desais, Bhāyāvadār under, viii. 99; in Guledgarh, xii. 383; Kittūr, xv. 337.
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- Devammāji, Rānī of Coorg (1809), vi. 15-16.
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- Devarāyadurga, fortified hill in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xi. 274.
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- Devaikonda, *tāluka* in Nalgonda District, Hyderabad State, xi. 274.
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- Devī Dhurā, station between Almorā town and Champāwat in United Provinces, xi. 275.
- Devī Kūnd, cremation tank of the chiefs of Bikaner, viii. 219.
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- Devimane, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
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- Devlia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 277, xv. 168.
- Devoji, chief of Kotda, xvi. 1.
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- Dewālī, festival, held in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148; Amritsar, v. 328; Central India, ix. 357; Central Provinces, x. 31; Gobardhan, xii. 280; Nepāl, xix. 45; Punjab, xx. 294; Rājputāna, xxi. 118.
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- Dewās States, twin treaty States in Māl-wā Political Charge, Central India Agency, xi. 277-281.
- Dewās, town in Central India, xi. 281.
- Devyanne Dewale at Polonnaruwa, ii. 163.



- Dhābla Dhīr, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, xi. 281, viii. 125.
- Dhābla Ghosī, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, xi. 281, viii. 125.
- Dhādī, petty State under Jubbāl, Punjab, xi. 281-282.
- Dhāi-ka Mahāl, at Māndogārī, ii. 187.
- Dhāk or *palās* trees (*Butea frondosa*), in Allāhābād, v. 228; Amritsar, v. 319; Azamgarh, vi. 155; Bāra Bankī, vi. 418; Bhāgalpur, vii. 26-27; Budaun, ix. 34; Bulandshahr, ix. 48; Cawn-pore, ix. 307; Etah, xii. 29; Etāwah, xii. 38; Farrukhābād, xii. 63; Fatehpur, xii. 76; Fyzābād, xii. 110; Ghāzi-pur, xii. 223; Gujrat, xii. 364, 370; Gurdāspur, xii. 392; Haridōi, xiii. 43; Jhālāwār, xiv. 119; Jodhpur, xiv. 180, 191; Karaulī, xv. 29; Karnāl, xv. 49; Kherī, xv. 169; Kotah, xv. 418; Mainpuri, xvii. 34; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84; Partābgarh, xx. 15; Patāla, xx. 33; Pilībhūt, xx. 141; Punjab, xx. 309; Rāe Bareilly, xxi. 26; Sultānpur, xxiii. 131; Thāne-sar, xxiii. 305; Udaipur, xxiv. 96.
- Dhāka. See Dacca.
- Dhākādakshin, village in Sylhet District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 282.
- Dhākads, tribe in Khilchipur, xv. 278.
- Dhākars, cultivating caste, in Chhabra, x. 195; Kotah, xv. 416; Udaipur, xxiv. 94.
- Dhal tank, Devikot, xi. 276.
- Dhaleswari, river of Assam, xi. 282.
- Dhāliwāls, Jat tribe in Ferozepore District, xii. 89.
- Dhalkisor river. See Rupnāyan.
- Dhalni, lake in Goālpāra District, xii. 269.
- Dhāliya, class of Lambāni outcastes in Mysore, xviii. 200.
- Dhamacheti, king, Kelatha peak pagoda built by (fifteenth century), xiii. 332.
- Dhamathawka, king of Pagan, pagoda erected by, in Pauk township (1091), xix. 322.
- Dhāmi, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xi. 282.
- Dhāmīns, Brāhmins in Gayā, xii. 200.
- Dhamma Thawka Mm. See Asoka.
- Dhamnar, village in Indore State, Central India, xi. 283.
- Dhāmpur, *tahsīl* in Bynor District, United Provinces, xi. 283-284.
- Dhāmpur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xi. 284; rainfall, i. 144.
- Dhāmra, river and estuary in Bengal, xi. 284.
- Dhamtari, *tahsīl* in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xi. 284-285.
- Dhamtari, town in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xi. 285.
- Dhānaks, scavengers, in Delhi, xi. 226; Hissār, xiii. 149; Rohtak, xxi. 414.
- Dhanaula, town in Nābhā State, Punjab, xi. 285.
- Dhandhuka, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 285.
- Dhandhuka, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 286.
- Dhanga, rule of (950-99), ix. 69; battle of Lamghān (988), ix. 338.
- Dhangar or Gollas, shepherds in the Deccan, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Akalkot, v. 178; Akola, v. 184; Atrāf-i-balda, vi. 127; Aurangābād, vi. 144; Banganapalle, vi. 374; Bāsim, vii. 98; Belgaum, vii. 149; Berār, vii. 379; Bhār, viii. 113; Bhor, viii. 148; Bidar, viii. 166; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Chitaldroog, x. 293; Dhārwar, xi. 308; Elgandal, xii. 7; Hyderabad, xiii. 247; Indūr, xiii. 353; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolhāpur, xv. 383; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 3; Mātherān, xvii. 221; Medak, xvii. 247; Mysore State, xviii. 196, 198; Nalgonda, xviii. 340; Nānder, xviii. 351; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Nellore, xix. 11; Osmānābād, xix. 270; Parbhani, xix. 412; Poona, x. 170; Sātāra Agency, xxi. 114; Sātāra, xxi. 121; Sholāpur, xxi. 298; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxi. 42; Tumkūr, xxiv. 55; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328; Warangal, xxiv. 360; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
- Dhankas, aboriginal tribe, in Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295.
- Dhankorabai hospital, Nāsik, xviii. 412.
- Dhanrāj Sāhu, murdered (1848), v. 314.
- Dhansiri (1), river of Assam, xi. 286.
- Dhansiri (2), river of Assam, xi. 286-287.
- Dhānuks, caste in Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Darbhāngā, xi. 155; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
- Dhanwars, forest tribe in Bilāspur, viii. 226.
- Dhaula Dhār, mountain chain in Kāngra District, Punjab, xi. 287.
- Dhār, State in Central India, under Bhopāwar Agency, xi. 287-293; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 93.
- Dhar, town in Central India, xi. 293-296; iron pillar, ii. 25; inscriptions, ii. 50 n.
- Dhār forest, minerals, iii. 147.
- Dhār Rao, traditional founder of Dhār-wār fort (1403), xi. 316.
- Dhāra Singh, Rājā, Naro fort seized (1344), xviii. 301.
- Dhāra Tirth, spring of sulphurous water at Lakhi, Sind, xvi. 137.
- Dharāla, leading class of Kolis, rising of at Chaklāsi, Kaira (1898), x. 124; in Gujarāt, xv. 388.
- Dharam Chand, or Shādi Khān, ancestor of the Chibs, Kashmir, xv. 100-101.

- Dharam Pāl, rule in Orchha (1817-34), xix. 244.
- Dhāramandal tank, Pinjaur, Patiala, xx. 148.
- Dharampur, State in Surat Political Agency, Bombay, xi. 296-297.
- Dharampur, capital of Dharampur State, Bombay, xi. 297.
- Dharangaon, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xi. 297-298.
- Dhārāpuram, *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, xi. 298.
- Dhārāpuram, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, xi. 298-299.
- Dhārāseo, *tāluk* and town in Hyderābād. *See* Osmanābād.
- Dhāri (1), head-quarters of *tāluka* of the same name in Baroda State, xi. 299.
- Dhāri (2), petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 299, xxi. 291.
- Dhāriwāl, village in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, with woollen mill, xi. 299; manufactures, iii. 213.
- Dharlā, river of Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See* Torsā.
- Dharm Parkāsh, rule in Sirmūr, xxi. 23.
- Dharm Singh, *thākur* of Dhādi, xi. 281-282.
- Dharma Singh, Pāri Nagar city said to have been founded by, xxi. 309.
- Dharma Singh, Rājput, Narsinghpur State said to have been founded by, xviii. 385.
- Dharma Sūtras, the, Vedic works on law and custom, i. 232-233.
- Dharmagupta, Buddhist monk, ii. 327.
- Dharmakshetra, former name for Kurukshetra, xvi. 55.
- Dharmannagar, administrative division, Hill Tippera, xiii. 121.
- Dharma-nibandha*, legal compendia of late date, ii. 262.
- Dharmapuri, *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xi. 299.
- Dharmapuri, town in Salem District, Madras, xi. 299.
- Dharmarāj, worship of, by Muhammadans in Bengal, vii. 236.
- Dharmasāgar, tank at Comilla, x. 376.
- Dharmasaukh, school supported by, at Muzaffarpur, xviii. 107.
- Dharmatpur, battle of, xvi. 241.
- Dharmavaram, *tāluk* in Anantapur District, Madras, xi. 299-300.
- Dharmavaram, town in Anantapur District, Madras, xi. 300.
- Dharmjaygarh, head-quarters of Udaipur State, Central Provinces, xi. 300.
- Dharmkot, town in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xi. 300-301.
- Dharmśāla, hill station and cantonment in Kāngra District, Punjab, xi. 301-302.
- Dharmśālas*. *See* Rest-houses.
- Dharnaoda, *thākur* in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xi. 302, xii. 417.
- Dharm Deota, earth-god, chief god of Khonds, xv. 282.
- Dhārwar Agency, the. *See* Savanūr State.
- Dhārwar, District in Bombay Presidency, xi. 302-315; physical aspects, 302-305; history, 305-306; population, 306-308; agriculture, 308-311; forests, 311; mines and minerals, 311; trade and communications, 311-312; famine, 312-313; administration, 313-315; revenue, 314; education, 314-315; medical, 315.
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- Dhārwar, *tāluka* in Dhārwar District, Bombay, xi. 315.
- Dhārwar, town in Dhārwar District, Bombay, xi. 315-317; arts and manufactures, iii. 187, 201, 217.
- Dhārwar geological system, i. 60; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Bombay Presidency, viii. 272; Deccan table-land, xi. 206; Karlū, xiv. 263; Lingsugūr, xvi. 163; Madras Presidency, xvi. 239; Raichūr, xvi. 38; Sandūr, xxi. 42.
- Dhasn, river of Northern India, xi. 317.
- Dhātupāṭha*, the, or list of verbal roots, referred to by Pāṇini, ii. 263.
- Dhaulāgiri, peak in Nepāl, xix. 26.
- Dhauli, hill in Puri District, Bengal, xi. 317-318; Asoka edict, ii. 41.
- Dhaurahā, town in Kheri District, United Provinces, xi. 318.
- Dhāwal, Rājā. *See* Dholan Deo.
- Dhebar Lake, in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 318.
- Dhedias, cow-eaters, in Rājputāna, xvi. 114.
- Dheds, or Dhers, scavenger caste, in Baroda, vii. 54; Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Jodhpur, xiv. 189. *See also* Mahārs.
- Dhema Nanda, king of Magadha, defeat and death, vii. 209.
- Dhenkā, Dhenkānāl State supposed to have derived its name from, xi. 319.
- Dhenkānāl, tributary State of Orissa, Bengal, xi. 319; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 98.
- Dhenkānāl, capital of State of same name in Bengal, xi. 320.
- Dheri Shāhān, village in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab. *See* Shāhderi.
- Dhers. *See* Dheds.
- Dhilū, Rājā, traditional founder of Delhi, xi. 224, 233.
- Dhilwān, *tahsil* in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, xi. 320.
- Dhīmāl language, i. 391, 400.
- Dhīmars, caste of various functions, in

Baonī, vi. 415; Chānda, x. 153; Darbhanga, xi. 155; Orchhā, xix. 245.  
 Dhind-deva Wāgh, freebooter. *See* Dhundia.  
 Dhinoj Brāhmans, in Vadnagar, xxiv. 292.  
 Dhir Lake, Goālpāra, xii. 269.  
 Dhīr Shamsheer, commander-in-chief in Nepāl, conspiracy against (1882), xix. 37.  
 Dhīr Singh, Tekāri Raj founded by, xxiii. 273.  
 Dhiraj Singh, Dīwān, Lūgāsī confirmed to, xvi. 209; abdicated (1814), xvi. 209.  
 Dhīrat Singh, ruler in Garha (1901), xii. 161.  
 Dhubis, washermen, in Amritsar, v. 323; Attock, vi. 134; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Lahore, xvi. 99; Miānwālī, xvii. 320; Multān, xviii. 29; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 167; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Siālkot, xxii. 329-330; Soālkuchi, xxiii. 68.  
 Dhodān, *takṣil* in the Punjab. *See* Bhawānigarh.  
 Dhodap, fort in Nāsik District, Bombay, xi. 320.  
 Dhodias, aboriginal tribe in Navāni, xviii. 423; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295; Surat, xxiii. 158.  
 Dhokal Singh, rule in Pannā (1785-98), xix. 401.  
 Dholā, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 320, xv. 165.  
 Dholan Deo, Rājā, traditional builder of Dholpur town, xi. 331-332.  
 Dholarva, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 320, xv. 169.  
 Dholera, scaport and cotton mart in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 320-321.  
 Dholka, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 321.  
 Dholka, historical town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 321-322.  
 Dholpur, State in Rājputāna, xi. 322-331; physical aspects, 322-323; history, 323-325; population, 325; agriculture, 325-327; forests, 326-327; trade and communications, 327; famine, 327-328; administration, 328-331; revenue, 329, 330; police, 331; education, 331; medical, 331; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 95.  
 Dholpur, capital of State in Rājputāna, xi. 331-332; inscription, ii. 56; brass-and copper-work, iii. 241.  
 Dhond, head-quarters of *petha* of same name in Poona District, Bombay, xi. 332-333.

Dhonda gate, Gwalior fort, xii. 440.  
 Dhondiyas, sect of Jains, i. 417; in Bānada State, vi. 404.  
 Dhond-Manmād State Railway, v. 119.  
 Dhone, village in Kurnool District, Madras, xi. 333.  
 Dhonkal Singh, disputes concerning succession to Jodhpur, xiv. 186, 198.  
 Dhorājī, fortified town in Gondal State, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 333.  
 Dhors, unclean caste in Dhārwar, xi. 308.  
 Dhotijodās, manufactured at Maheshwar, Central India, ix. 368.  
 Dhotis or dhotars, iii. 198; manufactured in Gadwāl, Hydrābād, xii. 121; Hydrābād, xiii. 262-263; Lingsugūr, xvi. 166; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 5; Maheshwar, xvii. 16; Mehkar, xvii. 271; Memārī, xvii. 291; Raichūr, xvi. 41; Savanūr, xvii. 156; Sholāpur, xvii. 301; Teidāl, xxiii. 281; Warangal, xxiv. 362.  
 Dhotria, *thakurūt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xi. 333.  
 Dhrāngadhra, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 333-334, xv. 167.  
 Dhuāngadhra, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 334-335.  
 Dhol, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 335, xv. 166.  
 Dhol, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 335.  
 Dhrun, mountain ridge, Baluchistān, xvii. 51.  
 Dhruva Shāh, Rājā, daughter cured by Father Joseph Mary, viii. 6.  
 Dhubri, subdivision in Goālpāra District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 335-336.  
 Dhubri, head-quarters of Goālpāra District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 336-337.  
 Dhul Kot (1), ruins near Udaipur, Rājputāna, v. 93.  
 Dhul Kot (2), ruins near Dhār, Central India, xi. 293.  
 Dhulaba, temple at Alta, Kolhāpur, v. 253.  
 Dhulātia, *thakurūt* in Mālwa Agency, Central India, xi. 337, xvii. 99.  
 Dhūlia, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xi. 337.  
 Dhūlia, head-quarters of West Khāndesh District, Bombay, and centre of cotton trade, xi. 337-339.  
 Dhulīān, mart in Murshidābād District, Bengal, xi. 339.  
 Dholipnagar, name sometimes applied to Bannu town, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 339.  
 Dhamnar, archaeological site in Central India. *See* Dhamnār.  
 Dhundai, ancient name for Dibai, xi. 341.  
 Dhundāri language. *See* Jaipuri.

- Dhondhār, ancient name of Daosa District, xiii. 385.
- Dhundhgarh, name of Dibai in eleventh century, xi. 341.
- Dhondhn, demon king, cave of, at Galta, Jaipur, xiii. 385.
- Dhundi dialect, spoken in the Punjab, xx. 286.
- Dhundi Rāj temple. *See* Ganesh, Temple of.
- Dhundia Nagh, freebooter, overtaken by General Wellesley at Manoli, xvii. 200; pillaged Shimoga (1799), xxii. 285, 290.
- Dhundias, Jam sect, in Bombay, viii. 307; Rājputāna, xxi. 115.
- Dhūnds, aboriginal tribe in Hazāra, xii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266.
- Dhuniās, Muhammadan caste, in Darbhanga, xi. 155; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
- Dhūpgarh, highest point in Sātpurā range, xxii. 132.
- Dhurumtolla, street and Eurasian quarter in Calcutta. *See* Calcutta.
- Dhūr, lower-class Gonds in Gondwāna, xii. 323.
- Dharwai, petty *sarad* State in Central India under Bundelkhand Agency, xi. 339, ix. 77.
- Dhyān Singh, Rājā of Jammu, Emlnābād given in *jāgir* to, xii. 24; rule in Pūnch, xv. 94.
- Dī Pa, disturbance in Salween, xxi. 417.
- Diamond Harbour, subdivision in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xi. 340.
- Diamond Harbour, village in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xi. 340.
- Diamond Island, off coast of Burma, with wireless telegraphy station, xi. 340-341.
- Diamond Jubilee College, Mouhry, xvii. 400; Sangrūr, xiv. 175; xxii. 55.
- Diamonds, iii. 160-161; found or mined in Ajaigarh, v. 131; Anantapur, v. 338, 344; Banganapalle, vi. 372, 375; Belgaum, vii. 152; Bijāwai, viii. 188, 190; Central India, ix. 367; Chāuda, x. 156, Charkhārī, x. 177, 178; Gāngpur, xii. 142; Golconda, xii. 309; Hyderābād, xiii. 232, 262; Kallūr, Hyderābād, xiv. 315; Madras Presidency, xvi. 241, 290; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 2; Nalgonda, xviii. 341; Nellore, xix. 17; Pannā, xix. 399, 402-403; Sambalpur, xxii. 12; Vindhya Hills, i. 62, xxiv. 317, Wajrakarūr, xxiv. 350; Warangal, xxiv. 357.
- Diamper, town in Travancore State, Madras. *See* Udayampeiūr.
- Dibai, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xi. 341.
- Dibālpur, ancient town in the Punjab. *See* Dipālpur.
- Dibāng, river of Assam, xi. 341.
- Dibru, river of Assam, xi. 341.
- Dibru-Sadiya Railway, iii. 415.
- Dibrugarh, subdivision of Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 341-342.
- Dibrugarh, town and cantonment in Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 342-343.
- Didda, queen of Kashmir (950-1003), xv. 92.
- Didwāna, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xi. 343.
- Dig, town in Bharatpur State, Rājputāna, stormed by British (1804), xi. 343-344.
- Digambaras, sect of Jains, i. 414, 417; separation from Svetāmbaras, i. 414; in Bombay, viii. 307; Central India, ix. 353; Rājputāna, xxi. 115.
- Digāu, Mishmi tribe, xvii. 378.
- Digbijai Jugāl Kishor Dās, chief of Chhuikhadān (1898-1903), x. 216.
- Digbijaijanj, *tahsil* in United Provinces. *See* Mahārājganj.
- Dighoi, oil-field in Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 344-345.
- Dighton, Mr., appointed first Collector of Nellore, xix. 20, 24.
- Dighton, Mr., revenue manager in Nalgonda District (1840), xviii. 343.
- Dignagar, village in Burdwān District, Bengal, xi. 345.
- Digras, town in Veotmāl District, Berār, xi. 345.
- Digru, river of Assam, xi. 345.
- Dihāng, river of Assam, xi. 345.
- Dihing, Burhi, river of Assam, xi. 345, 346.
- Dihing, Noa, river of Assam, xi. 346.
- Dikho, river of Assam, xi. 346.
- Dikshit, Dilherī family, landowners in Chhatarpur State, x. 199.
- Dikshitars, Brāhman sect, managers of temple of Siva, Chidambaram, x. 219-220.
- Dilāl Kājā, pūte in Sandwip, xxii. 49.
- Dilāwar Khān, Ghorī, governor of Mālwa (c. 1389-1405), ii. 379, 381, xvii. 103; assumed independence (1401), ii. 185; in Dhār, xi. 294; erected Jāt Masjid at Dhār, xi. 295; mosque at Māndogarh, ii. 187, xvii. 173; granted Anrī to Sheo Singh Chandrawat, xxi. 191.
- Dilāwar Khān, Mughal general, Athni sacked (1679), vi. 124; Golconda State invaded (1685-7), ii. 390; Jai Singh assisted by (1665), xi. 397; mosque and tomb at Khed, xv. 266.
- Dilāwar Khān, Mughal governor of Sira (1724-56), xxiii. 16.

- Dilāwar Khān, chief of Maimāna, submission to Abdur Rahmān Khān (1883-4), xvii. 32.
- Dilazāka, in Peshāwar valley, xx. 115.
- Diler Khān, Nawāb, Shāhābād founded by (1677), and buildings, xxii. 196-197.
- Diler Khān, Mughal general. *See* Dilāwar Khān.
- Diler Khān, slain and buried at Maudahā (1730), xvii. 232.
- Diler Khān, territories granted to, by the Durrānis, but driven out of lands by Sikh chiefs, xvi. 27.
- Dilkushā palace, at Lucknow, xvi. 190, 196.
- Illī. *See* Delhi.
- Dilūji, fort in Sind, xxii. 403.
- Dil-ukh Rai, part of Colonel James Gardner's property held by, xv. 70.
- Dilwāra, estate and head-quarters thereof in Rājputāna. *See* Delwāra.
- Dimāpur, village in Sibsāgar District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 346-347.
- Dimā-sā, language of the Bodo group, i. 393; spoken in Cāchār, ix. 252.
- Dimasas or hill Kāchāris, inhabitants of Assam, vi. 44.
- Din Panāh, tomb of, at Daira Din Panāk, xi. 123.
- Dina-bandhu-Mitra (1829-73), Bengali play on indigo-planting by, ii. 433-434.
- Dinājpur, District in Rājshāhi Division of Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 347-354; physical aspects, 347-349; history, 349-350; population, 350-351; agriculture, 351; trade and communications, 352; fauna, 352; administration, 352-354.
- Dinājpur, subdivision in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 354.
- Dinājpur, town in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 354-355; broadcloths, iii. 200.
- Dina-krishna Dās, Oriyā works of, ii. 424, 432.
- Dinānagar, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xi. 355.
- Dinapore, subdivision in Patna District, Bengal, xi. 355.
- Dinapore, town and cantonment in Patna District, Bengal, xi. 355-356.
- Dindigul, subdivision in Madura District, Madras, xi. 356.
- Dindigul, *tāluka* in Madura District, Madras, xi. 356.
- Dindigul, town in Madura District, Madras, with industries of cigar-making and silk-weaving, xi. 356-357; tobacco, ii. 52; silk manufacture, iii. 211.
- Dindori, *tāluka* in Nāsik District, Bombay, xi. 357-358.
- Dindori, *tahsil* in Mandlā District, Central Provinces, xi. 358.
- Dinēs Chandra Sen, history of Bengali literature by, ii. 434.
- Dinga, town in Gujrāt District, Punjab, xi. 358.
- Dinhāta, head-quarters of subdivision of Cooch Behār State, Bengal, xi. 358.
- Dinkar Rao, Sir, minister of Gwalior, xii. 425, 432, 436; educational efforts, xxi. 288.
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- Giriak, village in Patna District, Bengal, xii. 245-246.
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Godhra, head-quarters of Pānch Mahāls District, Bombay, xii. 301.

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Gogūnda, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xii. 303-304.

Gohad, historic town in Gwalior State, Central India, xii. 304.

Gohāditya, rule in south-west of Mewār, xxiv. 87.

Gohāna, *tahsil* in Rohtak District, Punjab, xii. 304.

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Gokalpura, petty State in Mahī Kānthā, Bombay, xii. 307, xvii. 14.

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Golāghāt, subdivision in Sibsāgar District, Assam, xii. 308.

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Golārs, grazing caste, in Bālāghāt, vi. 227.

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- Karan Singh, rule in Ahmadnagar (1798-1835), v. 125, xiii. 326.
- Karanchan, killed in battle with Rājā of Kulū, xvii. 153.
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- Karanja, peninsula, village, and petty division in Kolāba District, Bombay, xv. 22-23.
- Karanja, town in Akola District, Berār, xv. 23.
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- Karanpurā, coal-field, iii. 134, xii. 95.
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- Karār Hir, giant demon, shrine at Jaunpur, xiv. 82.
- Karasaon, town in Amraoti District, Berār, xv. 24.
- Karatoyā, old river in Eastern Bengal, xv. 24-25.
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- Karhal, town in Mainpuri District, United Provinces, xv. 39.
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 ✓ Kāsimbāzār, decayed town in Murshidābād District, Bengal. *See* Cossimbazar.  
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- Kāvali, town in Nellore District, Madras, xv. 191.
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- Kāveri, wife of sage Agastya, became a river (Cauvery), xi. 8.
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- Kawkareik, town in Amherst District, Lower Burma, xv. 194-195.
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- Kharār**, town in Midnapore District, Bengal, xv. 250-251.
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- Kharavēla**, king of Kalinga, record of, in Hāthigumphā cave, Orissa, ii. 14, 47, xv. 240; in epigraphy, ii. 50.
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 Kshemīśvara, poet, author of the *Chanda-kausika*, a Sanskrit drama (tenth century), ii. 249.  
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- Kuchchimalligudi, temple at Aihole, ii. 175, 178.
- Kuchiks, section of the Rind Baloch, in Bolān Pass, viii. 265.
- Kuda, village in Kolāba District, Bombay, with Buddhist caves and inscriptions, xvi. 10.
- Kudaldeskar, caste, in North Kanara, xiv. 345.
- Kūdali, sacred village in Shimoga District, Mysore, xvi. 10.
- Kūdmānikkam, temple of, Irinjālakuda, Cochīn, xiii. 366.
- Kudavakkals, cultivators, in Dhārwar, xi. 307.
- Kudavāsāl, town in Tanjore District, Madras, xvi. 11.
- Kudchi, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xvi. 11.
- Kūdlgi, *tāluk* in Bellary District, Madras, xvi. 11-12.
- Kudremukh, peak in Western Ghāts, xii. 219, xiv. 262, xvi. 12.
- Kudsta Begam, of Bhopāl, Nawāb Jahāngir Muhammad Khān besieged in Ashta by forces of (1837), vi. 11; succession of Munir Muhammad Khān under regency of, viii. 130-131; built Jāma Masjid at Bhopāl, viii. 143.
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- Kuī language. *See* Khond and Koyā.
- Kūienjū tribe. *See* Khonds.
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- Kūkas, fanatical sect, outbreak in Ludhiāna (1872), xvi. 201.
- Kuki, language of the Kuki-Chin group, i. 393; spoken in Manipur, xvii. 189.
- Kuki Khel, subdivision of Afridi tribe, v. 69; armed body of, sent against Zakka Khel (1879), vii. 138; in Kashmir, xv. 103; Khyber, xv. 303.
- Kuki-Chin languages, i. 387-388, 393.
- Kukis, tribe. *See* Chins.
- Kukshi, town in Dhar State, Central India, xvi. 12-13.
- Kula Chandra Singh, declared himself Rājā of Manipur (1890), xvii. 187; expedition against (1891), xvii. 188; transported to the Andamans, xvii. 188.
- Kulāchi, *tahsīl* in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 13.
- Kulāchi, town in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 13.
- Kuladan, river in Lower Burma. *See* Kaladan.
- Kulang, rock and fort in Nāsik District, Bombay, xvi. 13-14.
- Kulasekaiapatnam, town and seaport in Tinnevely District, Madras, xvi. 14.
- Kuleswari temples, on Kulūha Hill, Hazārībāgh, xiii. 89, xvi. 17; Rājim, Raipur, xxi. 73.
- Kuli, Sultān, founder of Kutb Shāhi dynasty (1512-43), ii. 390, xiii. 238; Dār-ush-shifa hospital built, xiii. 308; Kondapalli captured, xv. 393; Nalgonda taken, xviii. 339.
- Kuli Mahram, Shāh, buildings at Narnaul, Punjab, xviii. 381.
- Kulin Brāhmans, in Jessore, xiv. 95; Lakshmipāsa, Jessore, the home of, xvi. 131.
- Kulith*, horse gram (*Dolichos biflorus*), iii. 98; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Belgaum, vii. 151; Bijāpur, viii. 181; Ilyderābād State, xiii. 254; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Poona, xx. 173; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 156; Sholāpur, xxii. 300; Siddāpur, North Kanara, xxii. 356; Sirsi, North Kanara, xxiii. 46. *See also* *Kulthi*.
- Kulitalai, *tāluk* in Trichinopoly District, Madras, xvi. 14.
- Kulottunga Chōlādēva I. *See* Rājendra.
- Kulpahār, *tahsīl* in Hamirpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 14-15.
- Kulpahār, town in Hamirpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 15.
- Kulsi, river of Assam, xvi. 15.
- Kulthi*, horse gram (*Dolichos biflorus*), iii. 99; cultivated in Ambāla, v. 281; Kadī, Baroda, xiv. 257; Nalgonda, Ilyderābād, xviii. 340; Rairākhōl, Bengal, xxi. 62; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Simla, xxii. 380; Sonpur, Bengal, xxiii. 85. *See also* *Kulith*.
- Kulū, subdivision in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 15.
- Kulū, mountain *tahsīl* in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 15-17; engraved waterpot found, ii. 133.
- Kulubā, hill in Hazārībāgh District, Bengal, with Buddhist remains and inscriptions, xvi. 17.
- Kulus, Muhammadan caste in Eastern Bengal, Mogra, viii. 258; Pābna, xix. 299; Rājshāhi, xxi. 164.
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- Kūmalgarh, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Kūmbhalgarh.
- Kumār, river of Bengal, xvi. 17-18.
- Kumār Gopāl Saran Nārāyan Singh, ruler of part of Tekāri Rāj, Gayā (1886), xxiii. 274.
- Kumār Pāl, built temple at Dhandhuka, Ahmadābād, xi. 286.
- Kumār Pāl, temple at Shetrunja hill, Kāthiāwār, xix. 361.

- Kumāra Bhāskara Varman, rule in Assam (640), vi. 24.
- Kumāra Vālmiki, author of a Kanarese version of the *Rāmāyana*, ii. 411.
- Kumāradhārī, river in Southern India, xvi. 18.
- Kumārāgupta I, Mahendra (413-455), ii. 294.
- Kumārāgupta II, seal, ii. 32.
- Kumārāramuttu, built fort of Sāttūr, xii. 48.
- Kumārāpāla of Gujarāt (1143-72), ii. 313.
- Kumāra-sambhava*, the, poem by Kālidāsa, ii. 240.
- Kumāraswāmī, temple, near Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 44.
- Kumārāhātā, ancient name of Hālsahar, xiii. 11.
- Kumārī, cape and village in Travancore State, Madras. See Comorin.
- Kumārila, commentator on Mīmāṃsā textbook, ii. 255.
- Kumārila Bhatta, persecution of Buddhists and Jains instigated in Southern India, i. 421.
- Kumārkhālī, town in Nādia District, Bengal, xvi. 18.
- Kumārpaiks, caste in North Kanara, xiv. 345.
- Kumaun, Division of United Provinces, xvi. 18-19; Nummulitic rocks found in, i. 92.
- Kumauus, caste in Garhwāl, xii. 167.
- Kumbakonam, *tāluka* in Tanjore District, Madras, xvi. 20.
- Kumbakonam, city in Tanjore District, Madras, with many temples, xvi. 20-21.
- Kumbh melā, bathing fair, held at Allahābād, xii. 134; Haridwar, xiii. 52, 53.
- Kumbha, Jāt, founder of Kūmher, Rājputāna, xvi. 22.
- Kūmbha, Rānā of Chitor, contest with Mahmūd Khiljī (1440), xvii. 103-104; Kūmbhālgarh fort built by, iv. 22.
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- Kūmbhālgarh, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 21-22.
- Kūmbhārī pass, in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
- Kūmbher, town in Rājputāna. See Kūmher.
- Kumbhojī I, founder of Gondal State (seventeenth century), xii. 319.
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- Kumharsain, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xvi. 22.
- Kūmher, town in Bharatpur, Rājputāna, xvi. 22.
- Kumillā, head-quarters of Tippera District, Eastern Bengal. See Comilla.
- Kumpāwats, sept of Rāhtor Rājputs, in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.
- Kumri*. See Shifting Cultivation.
- Kumritār, peak in Bonai State, Bengal, xvi. 23.
- Kumta, *tāluka* in North Kanara District, Bombay, xvi. 23.
- Kunta, town and port in North Kanara District, Bombay, with lighthouse, xvi. 23-24.
- Kumutis, caste, in Purī, Orissa, xx. 402.
- Kun Long, ferry on Salween river, Burma, xxi. 423.
- Kunbīs, agricultural caste in Western India, ethnology, i. 293-294; division of Bombay Marāthās, i. 318-319; total number in India, i. 498.
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- Kūñch, *tahsil* in Jalaun District, United Provinces, xvi. 24.
- Kūñch, town in Jalaun District, United Provinces, xvi. 24-25.
- Kunchitiga, Wokkaliga tribe in Mysore, xviii. 194-195.
- Kundā, *tahsil* in Patābgarh District, United Provinces, xvi. 25.
- Kundā, fort in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, xvi. 25.
- Kundadagudda, peak in Tirthahalli, Mysore, xxiii. 391.
- Kundahs, range of hills in the Nilgiris, Madras, xvi. 25-26.
- Kundaibāri pass, in Western Ghāts, xii. 217.
- Kundalpur, Berār, believed to represent site of a buried city, xxiv. 376.
- Kundan Singh, service on British side in Mutiny, xxii. 364.
- Kundāpur, village in South Kānara District, Madras. *See* Coondapoor.
- Kundgol, town in Jamkhandi State, Bombay, xvi. 26.
- Kundion, village in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 26.
- Kundighar, peak in Southern Wazīrīstān, xxiv. 380.
- Kundurpi, Drug chief, Rāyadrug fell into hands of, xxi. 275.
- Kungribingri, peak in Himālayas, United Provinces, xxiv. 140.
- Kungyangon, township in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xvi. 26.
- Kunigal, *tāluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xvi. 26.
- Kunihār, Sumla Hill State, Punjab, xvi. 26-27.
- Kuningil, *tāluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore. *See* Kunigal.
- Kunj Bihāri-kā-mandar, temple at Jodhpur, xiv. 199.
- Kunjāh, town in Gujrāt District, Punjab, xvi. 27.
- Kunjan Nambiār, Malayālam writer, ii. 436.
- Kunjpura, estate in Kārnāl District, Punjab, xvi. 27.
- Kunjrās, caste, in Jhāgalpur, viii. 30; Darbhāngā, xi. 155; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
- Kunnamkulam, town in Cochīn State, Madras, xvi. 27.
- Kunnavans, jungle tribe, in Madura, xvi. 393.
- Kuntī, woman of Chāran caste, name of Kuliyāna sail to have been derived from, xvi. 57.
- Kuntina Dibba, mound at Hāngal, Dhārwar, xiii. 23-24.
- Kunwār Bikram Singh, rule over Sarai-kela and Kharsāwān, xv. 253.
- Kunwar Deo, god of Korkū, xv. 404-405.
- Kunwar Nāth temple, near Khajrāho, xv. 219.
- Kunwar Pāl, rule over Karauli State (1196), xv. 26.
- Kunwar Singh. *See* Kuar Singh.
- Kunwar Sone Sāh Pōnwār, founder of Chhātarpur State (eighteenth century), x. 198-199.
- Kurābar, chief town of estate of same name in Rājputāna, xviii. 27-28.
- Kurabas, shepherd caste. *See* Kurubas.
- Kurai, town in Saugor District, Central Provinces. *See* Khurai.
- Kuram, Political Agency and river in North-West Frontier Province. *See* Kurram.
- Kurambranād, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Kurumbranād.
- Kurandvād, State in Southern Marāthā Country, Bombay, xvi. 28-29.
- Kurandvād, capital of State in Bombay, xvi. 29.
- Kuravans, wandering tribe, in Anantapur, v. 341; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Salem, xxi. 399; Travancore State, xxiv. 9.
- Kūrd tribe, division of the Ilrāhūis, in Baluchistān, ix. 15; acquired rights to levy transit-dues in Bolān Pass, vii. 264; in Chāgai, x. 117; Jhalawān, xiv. 111; Sarawān, xxii. 99.
- Kureshis, Arab tribe, in Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Multān, xviii. 29; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266.
- Kurigrām, subdivision in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 29-30.
- Kurigrām, town in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 30.
- Kūrks, tribe in Baluchistān, vi. 288.

- Kürkü, language of the Mundā family, i. 383, 384, 399.
- Kürküs, aboriginal tribe. *See* Korküs.
- Kurla, town with cotton mills in Thāna District, Bombay, xvi. 30.
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- Kurmas, caste in Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7.
- Kurmīs, agricultural caste in Northern India, total number in all India, i. 498; Allahābād, v. 231; Assam, vi. 157; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Bareilly, vii. 6; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 182; Ben-gal, vii. 233; Betūl, viii. 9; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134; Bīlāspur, viii. 226; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Central Provinces, x. 26; Champāran, x. 140; Chhātarpur, Central India, x. 200; Chhindwāra, x. 208; Damoh, xi. 138; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 200; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jubbulpore, xiv. 209; Kāwāidhā, Central Provinces, xv. 193; Keonjhar, Orissa, xv. 202; Kherī, xv. 271; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Mānbhūm, xvii. 115; Mayūrbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 242; Mirzāpur, xvii. 370; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Oudh, xix. 287; Pannā, Central India, xix. 402; Parīāgarh District, xx. 17; Patna, xx. 59; Pīlībhit, xx. 139; Rāe Bareilly, xxi. 28; Raipur, xxi. 52; Rām-pur, xxi. 184-185; Rānchī, xxi. 203; Sarāikelā, Chotā Nāgpur, xxii. 83; Sāran, xxii. 87; Saugor, xxii. 140; Seonī, xxii. 169; Shāhābād, xxii. 190; Shāh-jahānpur, xxii. 204; Sīnd, viii. 307; Sitāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133. *See also* Awadhīā Kurmīs and Kanauijā Kurmīs.
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- Kurnool-Cuddāpah Canal, irrigation and navigation canal in Madras, iii. 332, 338-339, 356, xvi. 46-47.
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- Kurram, river in North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 53.
- Kurram Valley, botany, i. 208, 210; density of population, i. 454; annexation (1893), iv. 13.
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- Kurru, Prince. *See* Shāh Jahān.
- Kurseong, subdivision in Darjeeling District, Bengal, xvi. 53-54.
- Kurseong, town in Darjeeling District, Bengal, with European schools, xvi. 54.
- Kurtkotī, village in Dhārwar District, Bombay, xvi. 54.
- Kuru, ancestor of the Kauravas and Pāndavas, name of Kurukshetra derived from, xvi. 54-55.
- Kurubas, shepherds and blanket-weavers in Southern India, Anantapur, v. 341; Bangalore, vi. 363; Bellary, vii. 163; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Chitaldroog, x. 293; Dhārwar, xi. 308; Kolār, xv. 372; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Mysore, xviii. 196, 255; Sandūr State, xxii. 45, 46; Shimoga, xxii. 286; Sīra, Mysore, xxiii. 16; Tumkūr, xxiv. 55.
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- Kurukshetra, the holy land of the *Yajur-veda*, ii. 227, xiv. 177, xvi. 54-55, xxi. 349.
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- Kuumbā, Kanarese dialect, i. 381; spoken in Coorg, xi. 23; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261; the Nilgiris, xix. 92.
- Kurumbas, primitive tribe and shepherds, in Western Ghāts, xii. 221; the Nilgiris, xix. 92; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31; Salem, xxi. 399.
- Kuumbanād, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras, xvi. 55.
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- Kuruva, island in Tungabhadra river, xiii. 161.
- Kurvans, gipsy tribe in Madras, with a language of their own, xvi. 261.
- Kuvinshettis, weavers, in Dhārwar, xi. 307.
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- Kushālgarh said to have been taken by, and given to Akhai Rāj (end of seventeenth century), xvi. 56.
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- Kushtia, subdivision in Nadiā District, Bengal, xvi. 56-57.
- Kushtia, town in Nadiā District, Bengal, xvi. 57.
- Kūsi, river of Nepāl and Bihār. *See* Kosi.
- Kusinābha, legendary founder of Kanauj, xiv. 370.
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- Kusti* (sacred thread of the Parsis), made at Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 426.
- Kusum Sarovar, artificial lake at Gobardhan, Muttra, xii. 280.
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- Mani Rām Datta, hanged for treason in Sibsāgar (1857), xvii. 347.
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- Mānik, chief of the Sial tribe in Punjab, founded Mankerā (1380), xiv. 126.
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- Mānikcheri, village in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 182.
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- Mānikiala, village with *stūpa* in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, xvii. 182-183; silver inscription found on disk in *stūpa*, ii. 25; *stūpa*, ii. 167.
- Mānikka Vāsagar, Tamil poet, author of the *Tiru-vāsagam*, ii. 330, 426.
- Manikpunj, peak in Ajanta Hills, v. 134.
- Māniktala, town in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, eastern industrial suburb of Calcutta, xvii. 183-184.
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- Mānjhand, town in Karāchi District, Bombay, xvii. 197.
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- Manjūsri, Buddhist saint, Kātmāndu, Nepāl, formerly called Manju Pātan after, xv. 187; introduced Buddhism among Newārs, xix. 43.
- Mānkachar, village in Goālpāra District, Assam. *See* Manikarchar.
- Mānkarnācha, peak in Bonai, Orissa, xvii. 198.
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- Mānkota, *tāluk* in Warangal District, Hyderabad. See Mahbūbābād.
- Mānkur, village in Burdwan District, Bengal, xvii. 198.
- Mankuwar, image of Buddha, ii. 48.
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- Manmād, town and railway junction in Nāsik District, Bombay, xvii. 199.
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- Manohar Rai, rule in Jessore (1649-1705), xiv. 93.
- Manoharpur, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xvii. 200.
- Manoli, town in Belgaum District, Bombay, xvii. 200.
- Manora, headland forming Karāchi harbour, Sind, with cantonment, port establishment, and lighthouse, xvii. 200-201.
- Manori, peak in Sconī District, Central Provinces, xxi. 165.
- Mānpur, British *pargana* in Bhopāwal Agency, Central India, xvii. 201-202.
- Manranjam, peak of Kājmāchi, Poona, xxi. 75.
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- Mannel Kotta, fort at Cochin, built by Albuquerque (1503), x. 354.
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## N.

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- Nāgapatnam, *tāluk* and town in Madras. *See* Negapatnam.
- Nagar, chiefship in Kashmir. *See* Hunza-Nagar.
- Nagar, *tāluka* in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xviii. 295.
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- Nāgars, subdivision of Brāhmins, in Kāthiāwār, xv. 177.
- Nagartas, trading class in Mysore, xviii. 222.
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- Nāgaur, historic town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, with manufactures, temples, and breed of cattle, xviii. 298-299.
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- Nāgpurīā**, or **Nāgpurī**, dialect of Bihārī, spoken in Chotā Nāgpur, i. 375; Palāmau, ix. 339; Rānchi, xxi. 203.
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- Nahapāna**, Kshaharāta king, record of, in cave-inscription, ii. 47; great find of coins near Nāsik, xviii. 401.
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- Naiākila**, petty State in Central India. See Maksudangarh.
- Naigawān** Rebai, petty *vanad* State in Bundelkhand, Central India, ix. 77. xvii. 321-322.
- Naihātī**, town and railway junction in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xviii. 322.
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- Nainī Tāl**, sanitarium and cantonment in United Provinces, summer head-quarters of the Government, xvii. 333-334.
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- Naipālī** language. See Khas.
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- Najibābād, town and railway junction in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xviii. 334-335; rainfall, i. 144.
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- Nakkais, Sikh clan, in Montgomery, xvii. 410.
- Nakkalas, criminal tribe in Godāvari, xii. 294.
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- Nakodar, town in Jullundur District, Punjab, xviii. 335.
- Nakshbandī, shrine in Srinagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 100.
- Nakula, Pāndava, Nākūr said to have been founded by, xviii. 336.
- Nakūr, *tahsil* in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xviii. 335-336.
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- Nal, saline lake in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xviii. 336.
- Nal Kaur river. *See* Hingol River.
- Nala, Rājā of Naishadha, traditional Hindu monarch, vii. 366; Nalhāti said to have been his capital, xviii. 345; Narwar traditionally supposed to be the home of, xvii. 396.
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- Nala and Damayanti, Oriental romance, mention of Vidarbha or Berār, vii. 366.
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- Nālāgnah, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xviii. 336.
- Nālanda, seat of Buddhist learning, now represented by mounds at Baragaon, Patna, vii. 221.
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- Nalateswari, name of Nalhāti connected in legends with a temple to, xviii. 345.
- Nālthyira-prabandham, the, Tamil hymnology in praise of Krishna, ii. 425.
- Nalbāri, village in Kāmrup District, Assam, xviii. 336-337.
- Nalchiti, town in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, vii. 19, xviii. 337.
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- Naldrug, former *tāluk* in Hyderābād, xviii. 337.
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- Nalgonda, town in Hyderābād State, xviii. 344-345.
- Nalhāti, village and railway junction in Birbhūm District, Bengal, xviii. 345.
- Nāli, tract in Hissār District, Punjab, xii. 149.
- Nalin, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xviii. 345, xxi. 290.
- Nalitābāri, village in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xviii. 345.
- Naliya, town in Cutch, Bombay, xviii. 345.
- Nallamalais, name locally given to a section of the Eastern Ghāts, in Kurnool District, Madras, xviii. 345-347.
- Nalodaya, the, Sanskrit poem, with rime introduced, ii. 241.
- Naltigiri, spur of the Assia range, Orissa, xviii. 347.
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- Nam Pilu, river in Southern Shan States, Burma, with fisheries, xxi. 258.
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- Nāmakkal, subdivision and *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xviii. 347.
- Nāmakkal, town in Salem District, Madras, with fort and temple, xviii. 347-348, xxi. 395.
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- Nāmdev, or Nāmdeo, tailor or cotton-printer by caste, religious reformer and earliest Marāṭhī author, i. 428, ii. 431.
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- Nand Gauli, Nandurbār said to have been founded by, xviii. 362.
- Nand Kumār, Brāhman. See Nuncomar.
- Nand Rām, of Mursān (*ob.* 1695), submitted to Aurangzeb and appointed administrative official, xviii. 43.
- Nand Rām, governor of Kāshipur, Nainī Tāl (end of eighteenth century), xv. 71.
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- Nānder, town in Nānder District, Hyderabad, with manufacture of muslins and Sikh shrine, xviii. 355.
- Nandgad, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xviii. 356.
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- Nāndgaon, peak in Wardhā District, Central Provinces, xxiv. 366.
- Nandi, village in Kolār District, Mysore, xviii. 358-359.
- Nandi, Siva's bull, worshipped by Lingāyats, i. 423; figure of, in temple at Banavāsi, vi. 346; temple to, on Nallamalais, xviii. 346-347; monolith at

- Tanjore, *xxiii.* 243; temple at Vempalle, *xiv.* 305.
- Nandi Timmana, Telugu writer, at court of Vijayanagar, *ii.* 437.
- Nandiāl, *tāluk* and town in Kurnool District, Madras. *See* Nandyāl.
- Nandidroog, fortified hill in Kolār District, Mysore, captured by Lord Cornwallis (1791), *xv.* 368, *xviii.* 162, 359.
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- Nandigāma, *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, *xviii.* 359-360.
- Nandikanama, pass in the Nallamalais, Madras, *xviii.* 346-347.
- Nandikeshwar, village with temples in Bijāpur District, Bombay, *xviii.* 360.
- Nandikotkūr, subdivision and *tāluk* in Kurnool District, Madras, *xviii.* 360-361.
- Nandipotavarman, Pallava king, slain by Vikramāditya II (*c.* 750), *ii.* 329.
- Nāndod, capital of Rājpipla State, Bombay, *xviii.* 361.
- Nāndūra, town in Buldāna District, Berār, *xviii.* 361.
- Nandurbār, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, *xviii.* 361-362.
- Nandurbār, historic town, with manufactures, in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, *xviii.* 362-363.
- Nandwāna Borāhs, subdivision of Brāhmana, in Jodhpur, *xiv.* 189.
- Nandyāl, subdivision and *tāluk* in Kurnool District, Madras, *xviii.* 363.
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- Nāngārs, servants, in Kasbinūr, *xv.* 105.
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- Nanja Rājā, Changāva king, founder of Nanjarājapatna, Coorg (sixteenth century), *xi.* 11.
- Nanjangūd, *tāluk* in Mysore District, Mysore, *xviii.* 364-365.
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- Nanjarājpatna, *tāluk* in Coorg, *xviii.* 365.
- Nanjundesvara, temple of, Nanjangūd, Mysore, *xviii.* 365.
- Nanke, Southern Shan State, Burma. *See* Nambkai.
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- Nannappa, earliest Telugu author (twelfth century), *ii.* 437.
- Nanni Changāva, rule in Coorg, *xi.* 9.
- Nannilam, *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, *xviii.* 365-366.
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- Nonnūl, the, classical Tamil grammar, by Pavanantl, *ii.* 435.
- Nānpāra, *tahsil* in Bahraich District, United Provinces, *xviii.* 366.
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- Pärvatipuram, trading town** in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xx. 22.
- Pas*, baskets with covers, manufactured** in Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 234.
- Pashai, language** of the Pisācha family, spoken in Afghānistān, i. 356.
- Pashm* or *pan*, the undercoat of wool** on Tibetan goats, often spurious, iii. 212-213.
- Pashmina* shawls.** See Shawls.
- Pashto or Pashtū, language** of the Erianian family, spoken by Afghāns, with Pakhto for a north-eastern dialect, i. 354-355; bibliography, i. 395; spoken in Afghānistān, v. 48; Attock, vi. 133; Baluchistān, vi. 287-288; Bannu, vi. 395; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 117; Dera Ismāil Khān, xi. 263; Hazāra, xii. 78; Kashmir, xv. 103; Kohāt, xv. 344; Kurram Agency, xvi. 51; Loralai,

- Baluchistān, xvi. 175; Miānwālī, xvii. 319; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 165, 166; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Punjab, xx. 286; Quetta-Pishin, Baluchistān, xvi. 14; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxi. 339; Southern Waziristān, xxiv. 383; Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 431.
- Pashtūn*, name used for themselves by the Afghāns in Baluchistān, vi. 289.
- Pasī* principality, Dhaurahra supposed to be site of capital of, xi. 318.
- Pāsīs*, toddy-drawers and labourers in Northern India, number in all India, i. 498; Allahābād, v. 231; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 200; Hardoi, xii. 45; Kherī, xv. 269, 271; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Quth, xiv. 287; Patālgarh, xv. 17; Rāc Bareli, xvi. 28; Sitāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xviii. 133; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.
- Pasni*, roadstead in Makrān, Baluchistān, ix. 22-23.
- Pasor*, or waistcloths, manufactured in Upper Hindwin, Burma, x. 246-247; Kyaukse, xvi. 77; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 323.
- Pasrūr*, *tahsil* in Siālkot District, Punjab, ix. 23.
- Pasrūr*, town in Siālkot District, Punjab, ix. 23.
- Passagers*. See *Ferries*.
- Passes*, mountain, Ambela, North-West Frontier, v. 289-290; Anta Dhuirā, Almora, v. 386-387; across the Atakan Yoma, Burma, v. 398; across the Aivā-vallī Hills, v. 402; Ariānkāva, Travancore, vi. 1; Bārā Lācha, Kāngra, vi. 426; Bhaironghātī, Tehri State, viii. 41; Bolān, Baluchistān, viii. 263; Boughāt, Poona, ix. 166; Buxa, Bhutān, ix. 247; Chuharkhel Dhāna, Sulaimān Range, xviii. 129; Damalcheruvu, North Arcot, xi. 128; Dongkya, Sikkim, xi. 368; across the Gāwilgarh Hills, Berār, xii. 192-193; across the Western Ghāts, i. 39, 40, xii. 218-219; Gūmal, across the Sulaimān Range, xii. 384-385; across the Himālayas, i. 18, xii. 134; Jelep La, Sikkim, xiv. 90; across the Kaimur Hills, xiv. 275; Khojak, Baluchistān, xv. 279; Khyber, North-West Frontier, xv. 299-303; across the Lebong Range, Almora, xvi. 158; Malakand, North-West Frontier, xvii. 72; Mānā, or Chir-bitya Lā, or Dūngri Lā, Garhwāl, xvii. 108; Mukandwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 17; Nandikanama, Kurnool, xviii. 346-347; Niti, Garhwāl, xix. 124; across the Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296; Pārghāt, Kolāba, xx. 2; on Pathān frontier, i. 10-11; Pempa La, Bhutān, xx. 101; Rohtang, Kāngra, xvi. 322; across the Safed Koh, Afghānistān, xxi. 349; Sakhi Sarwar, Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129; Salem, xxi. 395, 396; Shipki, Bāshahr, xxii. 291; Sikkim, xxii. 365; Teltāgarhi, Santāl Parganas, xxii. 275; Thalghāt, Thāna, xxiii. 287; Tule La, Bhutān, xxiv. 51; Zao, Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129.
- Pasai-Meyongs*, tribe in Abor Hills, Assam, v. 3.
- Pasteur* filter, used at Chāndpur, Tippera, x. 167.
- Pasteur Institutes*, iv. 476-477; Kasauli (1901), xv. 69; Coonoor (not yet opened), iv. 477.
- Pasupati*, Upper Sind. See *Karūr*.
- Pat Desert*, meteorology, i. 149.
- Pata*, founder of Pataudi, xx. 27.
- Patāni Devi*, Central India, old temple at, xviii. 302.
- Pātāl Gūmpha* cave, Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240.
- Patāla*, Tatta identified with, xxiii. 255.
- Patāla Ganga*, sacred pool on Sivaganga Hill, Mysore, vi. 425, xviii. 64.
- Pātālī*, princess, Pālma supposed to have been named after, xx. 66.
- Pātālīputra*, ancient city, the modern Patna, vii. 209; Asoka pillar, ii. 109; wooden wall, ii. 126; capital of Maurya dynasty, ii. 281-282; under Chandragupta II, ii. 292. See also *Patna*.
- Pātan*, *tāluka* in Baroda, xx. 23-24.
- Pātan*, or Anhilvāda Pātan, ancient capital in Baroda, with Jain temples, xx. 24-25.
- Pātan*, *tāluka* in Sātūra District, Bombay, ix. 25.
- Pātan*, ancient capital in Nepāl, xv. 25-26.
- Pātan*, district in Rājputāna. See *Keshorai Pātan*.
- Patancherū*, village in Medak District, Hyderabad, xx. 26.
- Patanjali*, founder of the Yoga system of philosophy, ii. 257; also probably author of the *Mahābhāshya*, or Commentary on Pāṇini's Grammar (second century B.C.), ii. 263.
- Pātānvādiyas*, subdivision of Koli caste in Gujarāt, ix. 388.
- Pataudi*, State in Punjab, xx. 26-27.
- Pataudi*, capital of State, Punjab, xv. 27.
- Pāṭdi*, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xx. 27.
- Pāṭdi*, town in Ahmadābād. See *Pātri*.
- Patēlas*, cultivating caste, in Pāñch Mahāls, ix. 383.
- Pātel*, or village headman, in Western and Southern India, iv. 42, 273, 281, 503.
- Pātēls*, cultivating caste in Southern Rājputāna, Bānswāra, vi. 410; Dūngarpur, xi. 382.

- Pathān frontier, xix. 160; physical aspects, i. 10-11.
- Pathān mosques, ii. 183-184.
- Pathānkot, *tahsil* in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xx. 27.
- Pathānkot, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xx. 27-28.
- Pathāns, Afghāns resident within India, i. 309; total number, i. 498; language, i. 354-355; genealogy of clans, xix. 207.
- Local notices:* In Agra, v. 77; Aligarh, v. 212; Allahābād, v. 229, 231; Assam, vi. 157; Attock, vi. 133, 134; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 198; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bājaur, North-West Frontier, vi. 220; call themselves Pashtuns in Baluchistān, vi. 289; in Bāndā, vi. 350; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 363; Banu, vi. 396; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Bareilly, vii. 7; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 183; Berār, vii. 379; ruling family in Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 128, 134; in Bīrbhūm, viii. 243; Bogra, viii. 258; Broach, ix. 22; Budaun, ix. 37; Bulandshahr, ix. 52; Burma, ix. 141; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Champur, Shāhābād, taken by (c. 1650), x. 121; in Chittagong, x. 310; Coorg, xi. 63; riot in Cuddapah (1832), xi. 61; in Delhā Dūn, xi. 215; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Dera Ismāil Khān, xi. 263; Etah, xii. 32; Etāwah, xii. 42; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 77, 79; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Ghutki, Sind, xii. 237; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Gwalior, xii. 428; Haridwar, xiii. 46; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Hoshwārpur, xiii. 194, 196; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Kaunganj, Farrukhābād, xiv. 274; Kaira, xiv. 279; North Kanara, xiv. 345; Kashmir, xv. 102, 103; Kasūr, Lahore, xv. 149; Kheri, xv. 271; Basi quarter of Kīratpur, Bijnor, founded by (eighteenth century), xv. 308; in Kistna, xv. 324; Kohāt, xv. 345; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Madras Presidency, xvi. 263; Mainpuri, xvii. 35-36; Meerut, xvii. 257; Miānwālī, xvii. 319; Midnapore, xvii. 332; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Multān, xviii. 29; Muttra, xviii. 67; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 85, 88; Mysore, xviii. 203-204; North-West Frontier Province, xiv. 165-166; Parābgarh, xv. 17; Pilibhit, xx. 139; Punjab, xx. 288; Rāe Bareilly, xxi. 28; Rāmpur, xxi. 185; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Sāmbhar Lake, Rājputāna, xxii. 21; Sāran, xvii. 87; family of ruling chief, Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 155, 156; in Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 204; Sind, viii. 305, 306, 406; Sitāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133; Tānk, Dera Ismāil Khān, xxiii. 244; family of ruling chief, Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 409, 410; in Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.
- Pathar Kachhār, State in Baghelkhand. See Baraundā.
- Pāthardi, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 28.
- Patharghāla, hill in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, with caves and sculptures, xx. 28-29.
- Pathārī, mediatized State in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xv. 19-30.
- Pathārī, capital of State in Central India, with ruins and inscriptions, xv. 29-30.
- Pathārī, *thakurāt* in Mālwa Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xx. 30.
- Pathārīa, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xv. 30.
- Pathrā Tāl, lake in Bastī District, vii. 125.
- Pathcingyi, township in Mandalay District, Upper Burma, xv. 30.
- Pāthri, *tāluk* in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xx. 30-31.
- Pāthri, town in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xx. 31.
- Pathyār, village in Kāngra District, Punjab, with an old inscription, xx. 31.
- Patiāla, State in Punjab, xx. 31-50; physical aspects, 32-33; history, 34-40; population, 40-41; agriculture, 41-43; forests, 43; trade and communications, 43-44; famine, 44-45; administration, 45-49; education, 49; medical, 49-50; survey, 50; ivory-turning, iii. 192; postal arrangements, iii. 424; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 100.
- Patiāla, *tahsil* in Patiāla State, Punjab, xx. 50.
- Patiāla, capital of State in Punjab, xv. 50-51.
- Pātulārs, subdivision of Kunbis in Gujarāt, Ahmadābād, v. 98; Broach, ix. 22.
- Pātkai, range of hills on north-east frontier of Assam, xx. 51.
- Pātlai, channel of Jādukāta river, Assam, xiii. 374.
- Pathas, tribe, in Ali-Rājpur, v. 224; Jhābua, xiv. 105.
- Patlūr, crown *tāluk* in Atrāf-i-balda District, Hyderābād, xx. 52.
- Patna, Division of Bihār, Bengal, xx. 52-54.
- Patna, District in Bengal, xx. 54-65; physical aspects, 54-55; history, 55-58; population, 58-59; agriculture, 59-61; trade and communications, 61-63; administration, 63-65; education, 65; medical, 65.
- Patna, ancient city in Bengal, including Bankipore, with trade by river and rail,

- and Government opium factory, xx. 65-70; meteorology, i. 154; Jain Council (310 B.C.), i. 415; massacre (1763), ii. 479; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 200, 243; road from Muttra, iii. 403; opium factory, iv. 242.
- Patnā, State in Bengal, formerly in Central Provinces, xx. 70-73; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 102.
- Patnī language. *See* Manchāṭī.
- Patnūkāraṇs, weaving caste from Gujarāt, in Madura, xvi. 393.
- Pato pagoda, Taungtha township, Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 124.
- Pātoda, crown *tāluk* in Bhīr District, Hyderabad, xx. 73.
- Patola*, process of tie-dyeing, iii. 187.
- Patolai*, or variegated *sārī*, manufactured at Pātan, Haroda, xx. 25.
- Patolis, Muhammadan class, in Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309.
- Paton, Colonel, rebels attacked in Montgomery (1857), xvii. 411.
- Paton, Captain, established high school at Saugor (1828), xxii. 148.
- Patr Dās, Rājā, took Bandogarh fort (1597), vi. 359.
- Patras, *shikārīs* and agriculturists, in Coorg, xi. 63.
- Pātri, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xx. 73.
- Pattā, ancestor of the Rāwats of Amēt (ab. 1567), Rājputāna, v. 292.
- Pattadkal, village with temples in Hujāpur District, Bombay, xx. 73; pillar record, ii. 43, 59; temples, ii. 168, 172, 175, 178.
- Pattan Munāra, ancient ruin in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xx. 73-74.
- Pattanavans, fishermen, in Chingleput, x. 257.
- Patthargarh, ruined fort at Najibābād, Bijnōr, xviii. 334.
- Pattī, *tahsīl* in Pārtābgarh District, United Provinces, xx. 74.
- Pattī, town in Lahore District, Punjab, xx. 74.
- Pattī-Amritsar Railway, iii. 372.
- Pattī Pomburchchha. *See* Pomburchchha.
- Pattikonda, *tāluk* in Kurnool District, Madras, xx. 74-75.
- Pattikonda, village in Kurnool District, Madras, place of death of Sir Thomas Munro (1827), xx. 75.
- Pattisima, island in the Godāvari river, xx. 159.
- Pattukkottai, *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, xx. 75.
- Pattukkottai, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with temple and historic buildings, xx. 76.
- Patuākhālī, subdivision in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 76.
- Patuākhālī, town in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 76.
- Pātūr, town in Akola District, Herār, with Buddhist caves and Muhammadan shrine, xx. 76-77.
- Patvardhan, family of Konkanasth Brāhmins, holders of Southern Marāthā Jāgīrs, xxiii. 91-92.
- Pauk, subdivision and township in Pakokku District, Upper Burma, xx. 77.
- Paukkaung, township in Prome District, Lower Burma, xx. 77.
- Pauktaw, township in Akyab District, Lower Burma, xx. 77.
- Paumben Island. *See* Pāmban.
- Pauhravardhana, ancient kingdom in Bengal. *See* Pundra.
- Paung, township in Thaton District, Lower Burma, xx. 78.
- Paungbyin, township in Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xx. 78.
- Paungde, subdivision and township in Prome District, Lower Burma, xx. 78.
- Paungde, town in Prome District, Lower Burma, xx. 78-79.
- Paunglaung, river of Burma. *See* Sit-tang.
- Paunglin lake, Minbu District, Burma, xvii. 344-345, 351.
- Paungwa pagoda, Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 231.
- Pauni, town in Bhandāra District, Central Provinces, with weaving industry, xx. 79; manufactures, iii. 199.
- Panpera, or Jayaba, first Kolī chief of Jawhār, Thāna (1294), xiv. 87-88.
- Paurava. *See* Porus.
- Pauri, head-quarters of Garhwāl District, United Provinces, xx. 79.
- Pāvāgarh, historic hill-fort in Pānch Mahāls, Bombay, xx. 79-80.
- Pavanant, author of Tamil grammar, ii. 435.
- Pāvias, tribe in Mehwās estates, Khāndesh, xvii. 273.
- Pāvugada, *tāluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xx. 80-81.
- Pawānia, Jat clan in Karnāl, xv. 51.
- Pāwapuri, village in Patna District, Bengal, place of Jain pilgrimage, xx. 81.
- Pawāyān, *tahsīl* in Shāhjahānpur District, United Provinces, xx. 81.
- Pawāyān, town in Shāhjahānpur District, United Provinces, xx. 81-82.
- Payāgale, township in Pegu District, Lower Burma, xx. 82.
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- Pāyānghāt (= below the *ghāts* or passes), low country east of Mysore State, xx. 82; also name of valley of Pūrna river in Herār, xx. 82.

- Payāni pagoda, Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 142.
- Payaswani river. *See* Chandragiri.
- Payech temple, Kashmir, xv. 97-98.
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- Peaches, iii. 75; cultivated in Afghānistān, v. 52; Bāltistān, vi. 264; Baluchistān, vi. 297; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Himālayas, xiii. 130; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 312; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kābul, Afghānistān, xiv. 246; Kandahār, Afghānistān, xiv. 375; Kashmir, xv. 124; Khāsi and Jaintia Hills, Assam, xv. 262; Kurram Agency, North-West Frontier, xvi. 51; Myit-kyinā, Burma, xviii. 141; Nepal, xix. 47; North-West Frontier Province, xiv. 174; Pānchgani, Sātāra, xix. 379; Peshāwar, xx. 118; Quetta-Pishin, Baluchistān, xxi. 12; Kāpūtāna, xxi. 90, 121; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257; Shevaroy Hills, Salem, xxii. 274; Sind, xxii. 413; United Provinces, xxiv. 183.
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- Peddārāyudu, founder of Bobbili estate, Vizagapatam (c. 1652), viii. 252.
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- Pegu, town in Lower Burma, ancient capital, now a centre of rice trade, xx. 96-98.
- Pegu, river of Burma, xx. 98-99.
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- Sanudo, Marino, Italian traveller (thirteenth century), mention of Cambay, ix. 297.
- Sānwant Singh, Dīwān, founder of Bijnā estate, Bundelkhand (c. 1690), viii. 191.
- Sānwant Singh, Rājā of Orchhā (1752-65), xix. 244; cenotaph at Orchhā, xix. 248.
- Sānwant Singh, present Rājā of Hijāwar (1899), viii. 189.
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- Sao Kya Tun, Sawbwa of Hsipaw, Burma, appointed by king Mindon, xiii. 220.
- Sao Maha, refractory ruler of West Manglon, Burma (1892), xvii. 179.
- Sao Ngawh Hpa, led a Chinese attack upon Burma (1668), viii. 47.
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- Saonrs, caste. *See* Savaras.
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- Saptasring, hill crowned with temples in Nāsik District, Bombay, v. 134, xxi. 80-81.
- Saptashringanivāsini, goddess. *See* Mahishāsura Mardini.
- Sar Bāgh, place of cremation for Būndi chiefs, Rājputāna, ix. 88.
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- Sāragarhi, village in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, scene of heroic defence of Sikh sepoy against Orakzais (1897), xxii. 82.
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- Sarais, or native inns, primarily for Muhammadans, Arvi, Wārdha, vi. 8; Asīwan, Unao, vi. 13; Barwāha, Central India, vii. 90; Chāpra, Sāran, x. 175; Chhāta, Muttra, x. 197; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 202; Chhibra-
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- Sarameti, highest peak in Burma, x. 238.
- Sāramuni, sage, flowers raised by, for the worship of Siva, xxi. 44.
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- Sārangdhar, incarnation of Vishnu, demon Meghan Kara slain by, xvii. 276.
- Sārangji, ancestor of Lāthi chiefs, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 154.
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- Saraspur, or Siddheswar, hills in Assam, xxii. 97.
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- Sarasvatī, river goddess in the *Rigveda*, in post-Vedic mythology spouse of Brahmā and goddess of wisdom, i. 215; temples at Dhār, xi. 295; Gadag, Dhārwar, xii. 119; Pehowa, Karnāl, xx. 100.
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- Sardār Singh, Rājā of Kishangarh (1764-6), xv. 311.
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- Sardārpur, civil and military station in Gwalior State, Central India, headquarters of Bhopāwar Agency and of Mālwa Bhil Corps, xxii. 103-104.
- Sardārshahr, town in Bikaner State, Rājputāna, xxii. 104.
- Sardhana, *tahsīl* in Meerut District, United Provinces, xxii. 104.
- Sardhana, estate in Meerut District, United Provinces, xxii. 104-105.
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- Sargodha, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, capital of Jhelum Colony, xxii. 107-108.
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- Sattasai, the, anthology of Prākṛit lyrics of IIāla, ii. 267.
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- Saukiyā Khun language. *See* Rangkas.
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- Sāvandurga, fortified hill in Mysore, xvi. 409, xviii. 162; captured by Cornwallis (1791), xxii. 150.
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- Shārdul Singh, ruler of Sītāmau (1899), xxiii. 52.
- Sharif Khān, governor of Ellichpur (1751-62), xii. 20.
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- Sindiapura, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxii. 433.
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- Singāhi Bhadāura, town in Kheri District, United Provinces, xxii. 435.
- Singāing, township in Kyaukse District, Upper Burma, xxii. 435.
- Singālilā, hill range in Darjeeling, Bengal, xxii. 435.
- Singār Chaori, or 'nuptial hall,' of Rājā Hun, Bhainsrogarh, viii. 40.
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- Singhāna, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxii. 435.
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- Sinjrānis, tribe, in Chāgni, Baluchistān, x. 117; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 280.
- Sinnar, *tāluka* in Nāsik District, Bombay, xxiii. 13.
- Sinnar, historic town with temples in Nāsik District, Bombay, xxiii. 13-14.
- Sinor, town with temples and bathing *ghāt* in Baroda, xxiii. 14.
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- Suhagpore, *tahsil* and village in Rewah State, Central India. *See* Sobāgpur.
- Suhav Devī, wife of Prithwī Rāj Chauhān, built temple to Siva at Begūn, Rājputāna, vii. 142.
- Suhell, one of Laccadive or Cannanore Islands, xvi. 85.
- Suhelli, channel of the Sārdā river, United Provinces, xxii. 103.
- Suhil Deo, last of Somavansi dynasty in Oudh (eleventh century), xix. 279; Sālār Masūd Ghāzī said to have fallen in fighting against (1033), xxiv. 150.
- Suhmā, son of king Bali, vii. 194.
- Suhmā, ancient kingdom of Bengal. *See* Tāmralipta.
- Suhunmung, Dihingia Rājā, rule in Assam (1497 to 1539), vi. 26, 27; defeated Chutiyās and founded Ahom kingdom, vi. 26.
- Sul Vehār, site of ruined Buddhist tower in Mahāwalpur State, Punjab, xxiii. 116.
- Sulgām, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Sūja, Rao of Jodhpur (1491-1516), xiv. 193.
- Sujān Chand, founder of Sujānpur Tira, Kāngra, xxiii. 117.
- Sujān Singh, *parwana* of Phūlia granted to, and name changed to Shāhpura (1629), xxii. 223; Shāhpura founded by (1629), xxii. 226.
- Sujān Singh, Rājā of Orchhā (1653-72), xix. 244.
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- Sujān Singh, Diwān, *sahad* for Bijū State, Central India, granted to (1823), viii. 191.
- Sujān Singh, honorary magistrate with a pension in Hoshiarpur, xiii. 195.
- Sujāngarh, town in Bikaner State, Rājputāna, xxiii. 116-117.
- Sujānpur, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, with sugar refinery and shawl industry, xxiii. 117.
- Sujānpur Tira, village in Kāngra District, Punjab, former capital of Katoh chief, xxiii. 117-118.
- Sujāwāl, *taluka* in Karāchi District, Sind, xxiii. 118.
- Suka sapṭati*, the, 'Seventy Stories of a Parrot,' Sanskrit collection of fables or fairy-tales, ii. 252.
- Sukesar, mountain in Shāhpur District, Punjab. *See* Sakesar.
- Suket, Himālayan State in Punjab, xxiii. 118.
- Sukh Chain, Rājā of Jind descended from, xiv. 166.
- Sukh Deb Rai, rule in Jessore (1729-45), xiv. 93.
- Sūkh Mahāl, palace near Bāndi, Rājputāna, ix. 88.
- Sukhāvati-vyūha*, the, Buddhist Sūtra of the Mahāyānist school, translated into Chinese (second century), ii. 260.
- Sukhpāl, submission to Mahmūd of Ghaznī (1007-8), li. 352.
- Sukkur, District in Sind, Bombay, xxiii. 118-126; physical aspects, 118-119; history, 120-121; population, 121-122; agriculture, 122-123; forests, 123; trade and communications, 123-124; administration, 124-125; education, 125-126; medical, 126.
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- Sukkur, town in Sukkur District, Sind, commanding the passage of the Indus, with railway workshops and boat-building industry, xxiii. 126-128.
- Sukkur canal, Sind, xvi. 141.
- Suklatirtha, sacred village in Broach District, Bombay, xxiii. 129-129.
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- Sulaimān, Mirza, general of Hābar, rule in Badakhshān, vi. 175.
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- Sulaimān Khān, or Karārānī, king of Bengal (1563-72), ii. 373, vii. 216; moved capital from Mālda to Tanda, xvii. 76, xxiii. 221.
- Sulaimān Khel, Pathān tribe on North-West Frontier, expedition against (1878), xix. 209.
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- Sulekere, tank in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxiii. 129-130.
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- Sultānpur, District in Fyzābād Division, United Provinces, xxiii. 130-136; physical aspects, 130-131; history, 131-132; population, 132-133; agriculture, 133-134; trade and communications, 135; famine, 135; administration, 135-136; education, 136; medical, 136.
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- Sultānpur, *tahsīl* in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, xxiii. 137-138.
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- Sulva Sūtras, Sanskrit work of ritual geometry, ii. 265.
- Sumalāris, tribal group in Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 111.
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- Sunaksephas, boy offered as sacrifice but released by gods, i. 405.
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- Sundara Pāndya, inscription at Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 129.
- Sundaramūrti Nāyanār, Tamil Saiva poet (seventh century), ii. 330.
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- Sung Yun, Chinese pilgrim, visit to Peshāwar (520), xx. 114.
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Sūr Dās, blind bard of Agra, author of the *Sūr-sāgar*, in the Brāj Bhāshā dialect of Western Hindī, ii. 422-423.

Sūr Pratāp Deo, Rājā of Patnā (*ob.* 1878), xx. 71.

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xi. 344; buildings at Gobardhan in memory of, xii. 280; in Gurgaon, xii. 403; erected buildings at Hodal, xiii. 158; took Jhajjar, xiv. 108; resumed Khurja, xv. 297; dispossessed Puhor Singh of Mursān, xviii. 44; built mud fort at Rājākhera, xxi. 65; sacked Shāhdara, xxii. 200.

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- Surgujā, feudatory State in Central Provinces, transferred from Chotā Nāgpur in 1905, xxiii. 170-174; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 98.
- Sūrj, subdivision in Birbhūm District, Bengal, xxiii. 174.
- Sūri, head-quarters of Birbhūm District, Bengal, xxiii. 174.
- Sūri, or Sūr, dynasty (1540-55), founded by Sher Shāh, Sūr, ii. 395-397; coins of, ii. 145-146; Farrukhābād under, xii. 64; Lucknow under, xvi. 189. *See also* Sher Shāh, Sūr.
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- Savanna Bhūmi, legendary area in Lower Burma. *See* Thaton Town.
- Suvarnadurg, island fortress in Bombay. *See* Harnai.
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- Syām Sundar, image of, in temple at Khardah, Twenty-four Parganas. vi. 251.
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- Taila III, Western Chālukyan king (1150-6), ii. 338; said to have been captured by Proda Rājā of Warangal, xxiv. 358.
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- Takkas or Takshakas, Turanian race in prehistoric times in country between Indus and Jhelum rivers, xxi. 264.
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- Tākra, name of script for writing Chambīālī, the dialect of Chamba, Punjab, x. 130.
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- Talacheri, town in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Tellicherry.
- Talagang, *tahsil* in Attock District, Punjab, xxiii. 207.
- Talagang, town in Attock District, Punjab, xxiii. 207.
- Tālāgaon, town in Amraoti District, Berār. *See* Talegaon.
- Tālāgunda, village with inscriptions in Sumoga District, Mysore, xxiii. 207.
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- Talamba, ancient town in Multān District, Punjab, xxiii. 211.
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- Talegaon-Dhamdhare, village in Poona District, Bombay, residence of the Marāṭhā family of Dhamdhare, xxiii. 213.
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- Tālīkotā, battle of (1565), and overthrow of Vijayanagar kingdom, ii. 347, 386, v. 339, vii. 148, 149, 161, x. 169, xiii. 223, 238, xxiv. 6.
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- Taloda, town in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, with timber market and manufacture of carts, xxiii. 214-215.
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- Thair or Ter, the ancient Tagara, town in Osmānābād District. Hyderābād State, xxiii. 284; cave temple, ii. 163.
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- Thakkars, Hindu caste in Jammu, Kashmir, xv. 99-100.
- Thākur Singh, Rājā of Kulū (1841-52), xvi. 17.
- Thākurām, peak in Orissa Tributary States, xiv. 253.
- Thākurbārī, place of pilgrimage in Assam. See Dhākādakshu.
- Thākurdwārā, *tahsil* in Morādābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 284-285.
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- Thal Kalān, eastern part of Thal steppe, xxiii. 286.
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- Thali, dialect spoken in the desert of Rājputāna, xxi. 111.
- Thālner, village in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, with historic fort, stormed by British (1818), and tombs of Fārūki kings, xxiii. 287.
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- Thāmi, language spoken in Nepāl, i. 391.
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- Thamin, Burmese name of brow-antlered deer. See Deer, brow-antlered.
- Thamudarit, founder of kingdom of Pagan, xviii. 122.
- Thān, village with many holy places in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xxiii. 287-288.
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- Thāna Bhāwan, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, centre of disaffection during the Mutiny (1857), xxiii. 304.
- Thana, tree of which the leaves are used for cigar-wrappers (*thanaipet*), culti-

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- Thanlwin, river of Burma. *See* Salween.
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- Thari, ruined city in Sind, xxii. 403.
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- Thawungyi, first king of Toungoo (c. 1299-1317), xxiii. 423.
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- Tirutturaipptūndi, town with old temple in Tanjore District, Madras, xxiii. 397.
- Tiruvadamarudūr, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with old temple and inscriptions, xxiii. 397-398.
- Tiruvadanāl, *zamindari tahsil* in Madura District, Madras, xxiii. 398.
- Tiruvādi, sacred town in Tanjore District, Madras, with many temples and inscriptions and a Vedic school, xxiii. 398-399.
- Tiruvallam, village and shrine in Travancore State, Madras, xxiii. 399.
- Tiruvallūr, subdivision and *tāluk* in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiii. 399.
- Tiruvallūr, town with temples in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiii. 399-400.
- Tiruvalluvar, Tamil Pariah poet, author of the *Kural*, ii. 434-435.
- Tiruvālūr, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with temple and inscription, xxiii. 400.
- Tiruvānilai, town in Madras. *See* Karūr.
- Tiruvankod, village in Travancore State, Madras, giving its name to the State, xxiii. 400.
- Tiruvannāmalai, *tāluk* in South Arcot District, Madras, xxiii. 400-401.
- Tiruvannāmalai, town in South Arcot District, Madras, with temple on fortified hill, important in Carnatic Wars, xxiii. 401-402.
- Tiru-vāsagam*, the, Tamil poem in honour of Śiva, by Mānikka Vāsagar (eleventh century), ii. 426.
- Tiruvottiyūr or Tiravottūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras, with temple and inscriptions, xxiii. 402; inscription, ii. 52.
- Tiruvūr, *zamindari tahsil* in Kistna District, Madras, xxiii. 402.
- Tirwā, *tahsil* in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 402-403.
- Tirwā, town in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 403.
- Tista, river of Northern Bengal, xxiii. 403-405.
- Titāgarh, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, with jute-mills and a paper-mill, xxiii. 405.
- Titanium, iii. 148.
- Titmice, i. 240.
- Tita Miān, leader of Farāzi rising (1831), in Nadiā, xviii. 275-276; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 70-71.
- Tivāram*, the, collection of Tamil hymns addressed to Śiva, ii. 426.
- Tiyas, toddy-drawers, in Cochin, Madras, x. 344; Malabar, xvii. 59, 60; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 9. *See also* Tiyas.
- Tiyars, fishermen, in Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73.
- Tiyas, immigrants from Malabar, in Coorg, xi. 29. *See also* Tiyas.
- Toads (*Bufo*), i. 274.
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Tobacco trade centres, at Baura, Jalpaiguri, vii. 135; Indore, Central India, xii. 350; Magrā, Hooghly, xvi. 411; Nadiād, Kaira, xviii. 282.

Toba-Kākar, hill range in Baluchistān, xxi. 405-406.

Tochi, river in North-West Frontier Province, xvii. 406.

Tod, Colonel James, author of *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, visit to Abu (1822), v. 4; quoted on palace at Bāndi, ix. 87-88; opinion regarding Jai Stambh monument, x. 299; description of Jaipur city, xii. 400; quoted on Kotah, xv. 413; obtained possession of Kūmbhālgarh (1818), xvi. 22; administration of Mewār-Merwāra, xvii. 310; description of Rānā Sangram's army, xxi. 89.



- Toda, language of the Dravidian family, spoken by the Todas in the Nilgiris, i. 379, 381, xvi. 261.
- Toda Bhīm, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxiii. 406.
- Toda Todī, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiii. 406.
- Todar Mal, Rājā, finance minister of Akbar, xix. 280; revenue system, ii. 399, iv. 4, 206, 213, viii. 287, xiv. 229, xix. 415; first regular settlement begun in Balasore (1580), vi. 243; governor of Bengal (1580), vii. 217; revenue settlement of Hengal (1582), vii. 301, 305; revenue settlement of Burdwan, ix. 98; Champāran (1582), x. 145; Chittagong (1582), x. 308; Dacca, vi. 113; survey of Hoshiarpur, xiii. 194; revenue system probably in force in Hyderabad, xiii. 299; settlement of Jessore, xiv. 98; in Kashmir, xv. 95; born at Lāharpur, Sitāpur. xvi. 95; Monghyr made head-quarters, and lines of entrenchment constructed (1580), xvii. 393, 402; settlement of Sarān, xvii. 91; Shāhābād, xvii. 194.
- Todas, primitive tribe in the Nilgiris, vii. 221, xix. 92; polyandry among, i. 483.
- Toddy, or *tāri*, sap of the palm-tree, subject to excise revenue, iv. 257.
- Toddy-cats, or palm civets (*Paradoxurus*), i. 219-220.
- Toddy-palms. See Palmyra Palms.
- Togata, weavers, in Coorg, xi. 63.
- Tohāna, sub-*taluk* in Hissār District, Punjab, xxiii. 406.
- Tohāna, ancient town in Hissār District, Punjab, xxiii. 407.
- Tolbay *riks*, artificers and musicians, in Ladākh, Kashmir, xvi. 91.
- Tolkāppiyam, the, oldest Tamil grammar, ii. 434.
- Tolly, Major, Tolly's Nullah, near Calcutta, originally excavated by (1776), ix. 288, xxiii. 407.
- Tolly's Nullah, canal in Bengal, ix. 270, 288, xxiii. 407.
- Tollygunge, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, suburb of Calcutta, xxiii. 407.
- Tols or Sanskrit schools, in Athgarh, Orissa, vi. 122; Bikaner, Dacca, viii. 220; Nadiā, xviii. 281.
- Tomāk, peak in Orissa, xix. 253.
- Tomar dynasty of Kanauj, South-East Punjab under (eighteenth century), xx. 262.
- Tomars, Rājput clan in Hissār and about Delhi (736-1153), ii. 310, 312, xiii. 148-149; coins, ii. 142.
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- Tomars of Gwalior, ii. 318; Gwalior fort (1398-1518), xii. 440; in Narwar, xviii. 397.
- Tomatoes, in India generally, i. 75; cultivated in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baroda, vii. 48; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Kashmir, xv. 123; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 75; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 131; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 280; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; Shwebo, Burma, xxi. 314; Thariawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 321.
- Tombs, mausoleums, and cenotaphs, terra-cotta sarcophagi found in Chingleput, Nellore, and Arcot, ii. 96; megalithic, found in Madras, Bombay, Mysore, and Hyderabad, ii. 96.
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- Utmān Khel, Afghān tribe, expeditions against (1849, 1852, 1866, 1878, 1897), xix. 158, 208, 209, 210, xxiii. 185; in Tangi, xxiii. 225; Utmān Khel, xxiv. 287.
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- Utraulā, *tahsīl* in Gondā District, United Provinces, xxiv. 287-288.
- Utraulā, town in Gondā District, United Provinces, xxiv. 288; pottery, iii. 244.
- Uttamapālayam, town in Madras District, Madras, xxiv. 288.
- Uttangarai, *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xxiv. 288.
- Uttara, Buddhist missionary, traditional visit to Taikkala, xxiii. 205; sent to Suvanna Bhūmi, and said to have landed at Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 341.
- Uttara Pinākini, river of Madras. *See* Penner.
- Uttaramerūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiv. 289.
- Uttarapurāna, the, of Gunabhadra, ii. 22.
- Uttara-rāma-charita, the, Sanskrit drama by Bhavabhūti (eighth century), ii. 248-249.
- Uttarpāra, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, with college and public library, xxiv. 289.
- Uttaramerūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras. *See* Uttaramerūr.
- Utwad, peak on the boundary of Thāna and Nāsik Districts, Bombay, xxiv. 290-291.
- Uyu river, tributary of Chindwin, Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 239.
- Uyyakondāntirumalai, village with ancient temple in Trichinopoly District, Madras, important in Carnatic Wars, xxiv. 289-290.
- Uzbegs, race in Afghānistān, v. 47; Afghān-Turkistān, v. 68; Akchā, v. 181; Balkh, vi. 248, 249; Maimana, xvii. 32; Mazār-i-Sharīf, xvii. 245; Tashkurghān, xxiii. 253.
- Uzina Kyaikpadaw pagoda, Moulmein, Burma, v. 295. xviii. 6.

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- Vaccination, iv. 478-479; statistics, iv. 80. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article under Medical.
- Vaccine depôt, Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 288.
- Vāchhiputa-Dhanabhūti, builder of gateway at Bharaut, ii. 45.
- Vāda, *tāluka* in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 290-291.
- Vadagalai, sub-sect of Vaishnav Hindus in Chingleput, x. 257-258; religious disputes at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378; in Mysore, xviii. 203.
- Vadagas, tribe. *See* Badagas.
- Vadakara, town in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Badagara.
- Vadakku Valliyūr, town with temple in Tinnevely District, Madras, xxiv. 291.
- Valaku Viravanallūr, town in Tinnevely District, Madras. *See* Viravanallūr.
- Vadakunnāthan, temple at Trichūr. Cochin, xxiv. 48.
- Vadāl, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 291.
- Vadāli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 291.
- Vadāli, ancient town in Idar State, Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xxiv. 291.
- Vādāsīnor, State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay. *See* Bālāsīnor.
- Vadāvli, *tāluka* in Kādī prān', Baroda, xxiv. 291.
- Vaddars, professional diggers, in Central India, iii. 15; Bijāpur Agency, viii. 174, 179; Dhārwar, xi. 308; Kolāba,

- xv. 360. *See also* Oddes, Ods, and Woddas.
- Vādhela, Khambhāliya, Kāthiāwār, formerly held by, xv. 220.
- Vadhyaman, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147.
- Vādi, capital of Sāvāntvādi State, Bombay, with beautiful lake, xxiv. 291-292.
- Vādi Ratnāgiri. *See* Joliba's Hill.
- Vadia Virampur, petty State in Kewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 292.
- Vadigenhalli, town in Bangalore District, Mysore, xxiv. 292.
- Vadnagar, ancient town with temples, &c., in Kadi *prant*, Baroda, xxiv. 292-293.
- Vadod, petty State in Gohelwār *prant*, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 293.
- Vadod, petty State in Jhālāwār *prant*, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 293.
- Vāghbata the Elder, Sanskrit medical writer (c. 600), ii. 266.
- Vāgyas, attendants of Śiva, customs of, at Guddguddāpur fair, Dhārwar, xii. 346.
- Vāgh Rājās, Mehildpur assigned to (c. 1740), confiscated (1817), xvii. 270.
- Vāghela Chamarsingh of Diodar, chief of petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Vāghela Khānji of Diodar, chief of petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Vāghelās, branch of Solanki Rājputs. *See* Baghels.
- Vāghvadi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xxiv. 293.
- Vāgri, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 218.
- Vāgra, *tāluka* in Broach District, Bombay, xxiv. 293.
- Vaidyadeva, king of Prāgyotisha, Kamauli plates of, ii. 33.
- Vaidyadeva, Pāl general, rule in Assam, vi. 25.
- Vaigai, river in Madura District, Madras, xxiv. 293-294.
- Vaijanāth, temple at Sarsa, Kaira, xvii. 109.
- Vaijāpur, *tāluka* in Aurangābād District, Hyderabad, xxiv. 294.
- Vaijāpur, town in Aurangābād District, Hyderabad, with Muhammadan tomb, xxiv. 294.
- Vaijayantī, Sanskrit dictionary by Yādavaprakāsa (eleventh century), ii. 264.
- Vaijo Khasia of Mitlala, Viro Nāja aided Valas of Bagasra in their feud against Kāthiāwār, xiv. 101.
- Vaikam, town with old temple in Travancore State, Madras, xxiv. 294.
- Vaikranta strata of the Upper Cambrian system, i. 65.
- Vaikunta Ekādasi, festival, held at Srirangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 108.
- Vaikuṇṭha Perumāl, temple of Vishnu at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378.
- Vainiwāl, Jat clan in Montgomery District, Punjab, xvii. 412.
- Vairāg, village in Sholapur District, Bombay, xxiv. 294.
- Vairāgya-sataka, the, collection of Sanskrit aphoristic stanzas by Bhartṛhari, ii. 252.
- Vairāta, town in Rājputāna. *See* Bairāt.
- Vairisinha II, Paramāra chief of Mālwa, moved capital to Dhār (end of ninth century), xi. 293.
- Vairovāl, town in Amritsar District, Punjab, xxiv. 294.
- Vaisālī, ancient kingdom of Bihār, xxiv. 294-295; visited by Buddha, vii. 94, xxiv. 294.
- Vaisheshika, Sanskrit system of atomistic philosophy, ii. 255.
- Vaishnava monasteries, at Savanūr, Bombay, xvii. 157; Sonda, North Kanara, xxiii. 82. *See also* Mathas.
- Vaishnava temples. *See* Vishnu, Temples of.
- Vaishnavas, Hindu sect, followers of Vishnu, in India generally, i. 423-428; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 260; Assam, vi. 46; Bengal, vii. 234; Bombay, viii. 307; Central India, ix. 353; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 388; Kātna, Burdwan, sacred to, xv. 190; pilgrimages to Khardah, Twenty-four Parganas, xv. 251; Madras, xvi. 263; Mysore, xviii. 203; Nadiā (Baishnabs), xviii. 276; Punjab, xx. 290; United Provinces, xxiv. 171.
- Vaishnavism, i. 423-428; characteristics, 423; its gods, 423; growth of, 424; its reformers and popularizers, 425-426; sects and developments, 426; modern reform, 427-428.
- Vaisya, one of the four original castes or groups, the trading and agricultural classes, i. 332; during Brāhmanical period regarded as mere supporters of the expenses of the sacrificial system, i. 407; trading caste in Hyderābād State, xiii. 247.
- Vaisya or Bis dynasty, Thānesar under (seventh century), xxiii. 305.
- Vaitālā *desul*, temple at Jhūbaneswar, Orissa, vii. 150.
- Vaivaswat, the sun, Sūrajamsi Rājputs claim descent from, xxi. 112.
- Vajās, branch of the Kāthor Rājputs, rule at Somañāth (thirteenth century), xxiii. 75.
- Vajuria, petty State in Kewā Kāntha, Bombay, xvi. 290, xxiv. 295.
- Vajra Makuta Rāya, Ratnapuri, Mysore, the ancient capital of, xvi. 132.



- Vajrabai, hot springs in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 295.
- Vajrapāni, Bodhi-sattva images in Pāndu Lena caves, Nāsik, xviii. 411.
- Vajra-varāhi, Tāntṛic goddess, pedestal of statue of, found at Chari, Kāngra, x. 176.
- Vajsur Khāchar, chief of Jaudan, Kāthiāwār (c. 1800), xiv. 66.
- Vakalapūdi, lighthouse off Cocanada, Godāvari, x. 339.
- Vākātaka, ancient Hindu kingdom (fourth to twelfth century) in Berār, vii. 366; Central Provinces, x. 12; capital possibly near Chānda, x. 150; Sātpurā plateau, xxii. 166-167.
- Vakhtāpur, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxiv. 295.
- Vakhtāpur, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 295.
- Vakkaleri, inscribed plates, ii. 27-28, 59.
- Vakkaligas, Kanarese cultivating caste, in Coimbatore, x. 360-361. *See also* Wokkaligas.
- Vāl, a bean (*Dolichos Lablab*), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46, 80; Kolāba, xi. 362; Surat, xxi. 159; Thāna, xxiii. 296.
- Vala, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 165, xxiv. 295-296.
- Vala, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, former capital of the Vallabhi dynasty, xxiv. 296.
- Valaiyans, caste, in Madura, xvi. 392; Pudukkottai, Madras, x. 233.
- Vālam, town in Kadi *prant*, Baroda, xxiv. 296.
- Vālaus, artisans, in Cochin, Madras, x. 345.
- Valarpattanam, village and river in Malabar District, Madras, xxiv. 296-297.
- Valas, dominant tribe in Kāthiāwār, Bagnara, vi. 181; Jetpur, xiv. 101; Wadhwan, xxiv. 346.
- Valāsana, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 297.
- Vālavachān, peak in Nelliampathis, Cochin, xix. 5.
- Vālha, village in Poona District, Bombay, legendary home of Vālmīki, xxiv. 297.
- Valiyavana Ridge, in Nelliampathis, Cochin, xix. 5.
- Vallabhāchārya, Telugu Brāhman, settled at Muttra, founder of the cult and literature of Krishna (1479-1531), ii. 421; residence at Benares, vii. 193; temple founded by, at Kherālu, Baroda, xv. 268; head-quarters at Gokul, xvi. 428; placed image of Krishna in temple at Muttra (1495), xviii. 415.
- Vallabhāchāryas, erotic Vaishnava sect, i. 426; in Bombay Presidency, viii. 307.
- Vallabha-deva, poet-king, headed revival of Tamil literature (end of sixteenth century), ii. 435.
- Vallabhi dynasty (c. 480-790), dominant in Gujārāt, viii. 280; suzerain over Berār, vii. 366; in Cutch, xi. 77; Kāthiāwār, xv. 175.
- Vallam, town with fort and temple in Tanjore District, Madras, usual residence of Collector, xxiv. 297.
- Valle, Della, Italian traveller (early seventeenth century), mention of queen of Olaya, xxiv. 115.
- Vallimalai, inscription, ii. 55.
- Valliyūr, town in Tinnevely District, Madras. *See* Vadakku Valliyūr.
- Vālmīkanāthar, temple at Cheyūr, Chingleput, x. 195.
- Vālmīki, author of the *Rāmāyana*, supposed to have lived at Avanti, Mysore, vi. 152; hermitage in Champāran, x. 139; supposed to have bathed at Tarpon Ghāt, Dinājpur, xi. 349; to have lived at Vālha, Poona, xxiv. 297.
- Valuvanād, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Walavanād.
- Vālva, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xxiv. 297.
- Vālva, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, home of the Marāthā family of Thorāt, xxiv. 298.
- Vāmāna, temple at Khajrāho, Bundelkhand, xv. 218.
- Vāmansthali, ancient city near Gīrnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
- Vāmbori, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, head-quarters of Mārwarī traders, xxiv. 298.
- Vamsāvalis, or lists of kings, ii. 8-11.
- Vana, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiv. 298.
- Vānājī Panditar, erected fort in Pattukottai in honour of Shāhji (1686-7), xx. 76.
- Vanāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiv. 298.
- Vānamāmalai Jir, head priest of Tengalai sect, *math* at Nānguneri, Tinnevely, xviii. 364.
- Vanarājā, founder of Auhilvāda, Gujārāt (765), v. 381, 382, xx. 24; Pālanpar, xix. 354.
- Vanavāsi, village in North Kanara District, Bombay. *See* Banavāsi.
- Vāndra, town in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Bāndra.
- Vanga, ancient name for tract in Bengal. *See* Banga.
- Vāngadhra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 298.
- Vāni Vilāsa Veda Śāstra Pāthśāla, school in Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 240.
- Vānis, name for trading caste in Bombay. *See* Baniās.

- Vāniyambādi, town in Salem District, Madras, head-quarters of Labbai traders, xxiv. 298-299.
- Vāniyana, oil-pressers, Madras Presidency, xvi. 372.
- Vanjāris, tribe of carriers. *See* Banjārās.
- Vanjbas, hand-loom weavers, in Baroda, vii. 54.
- Vānkāner, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. *See* Wānkāner.
- Vānkia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xxiv. 299.
- Vannāla, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 299.
- Vaunānkullī, washerman's pond, at Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 130.
- Vanod, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 299.
- Vansittart, Mr., Governor of Bengal (1763), ii. 479, xx. 56; residence at Bārāsāt turned into jail, vi. 430.
- Vanspall, Dutch Governor of Cochun, refused to surrender Cochun to British (1795), x. 355.
- Vantamurikar, family name of the Desai of Hukeri, Belgaum, xiii. 223.
- Vanthli, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, with copper- and ironwork, xxiv. 299.
- Varadarāja, author of Sanskrit grammar, ii. 263.
- Varadarāja temple, Maddūr, Mysore, xvi. 230.
- Varadarājaswāmi, Vaishnava temple at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378.
- Varāgām, petty State in Mahī Kānthā, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 299.
- Varagu, a small millet (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), cultivated in North Arcot, v. 410, 427; Chingleput, x. 259; Kallakurchi, South Arcot, xiv. 314; Madura, xvi. 394; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 234; Tanjore, xxiii. 233; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 32. *See also* Kodon.
- Varāha Avatār, Boar incarnation of Vishnu, xxiv. 109; image at Afsar, Gayā, v. 69; at Eran, Saugor, xii. 25.
- Varāha-mihira, Sanskrit astronomer and geographer (*ob.* 587), ii. 266; mention of people of Konkan, xv. 394; extent of Madhya Desa according to, xvi. 234; mention of Magadha, xvi. 409; of Panchālas, xix. 378; of Saurasenas, xxiii. 150.
- Vārāhi, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Vārāhi Devi, block of granite at Devi Dhurā, Almorā, sacred to, xi. 275.
- Vārahmūla, ancient name of Bārahmūla, Kashnūr, vi. 428.
- Varāhnarsingh, temple at Halsi, Belgaum, xiii. 12-13.
- Vārānasī, ancient name of Benares, vii. 189.
- Varangaon, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 299.
- Varddhamān, temple at Nagarbastikere, near Gersoppa, xii. 212.
- Vardhamāna, founder of Jainism (*c.* 599-527 B.C.), i. 414.
- Varha, temple at Pushkar, Rājputāna, xxi. 1.
- Vari, a small millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), iii. 98; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Kadī, Baroda, xiv. 256; Kolāba, xv. 362; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 251; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Thāna, xxiii. 296.
- Variga, a small millet (*Panicum pilosum*), cultivated in Nellore, xix. 14.
- Varkallai, village with temple and mineral springs in Travancore State, Madras, xxiv. 300.
- Vāllis, hill tribe in Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; the Dāngs, xi. 146; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Thāna, xxiii. 294; Tungār hill, Thāna, xxiv. 62.
- Varnish industry, iii. 176.
- Varnol Māl, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 300.
- Varnoli Moti, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 300.
- Varnoli Nāni, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxiv. 300.
- Vaisora, petty State in Mahī Kānthā, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 300.
- Varthema, Ludovico de, visited Aden (1503), v. 12; Gulf of Cambay, xv. 170.
- Varttikas, Sanskrit grammatical commentary by Kātyāyana, ii. 263.
- Varttirāyiruppu, town in Tinnevely District, Madras, xxiv. 300.
- Varuna, Vedic god of sky and of the waters, i. 403, ii. 213, xxiv. 25.
- Varvāl-Rājura, *tāluk* in Bidar District, Hyderabad, xxiv. 300.
- Vasai, town in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Basscin.
- Vāsan Sewada, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 300.
- Vāsan Virpur, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 300.
- Vasanta or Pudu Mantapam, building at Madura, xvi. 406.
- Vasantamma, or Vasantikā Devī, local reputation at Angadi, Mysore, v. 374.
- Vasāvad, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xxiv. 300.
- Vasavadattā, Sanskrit romance by Subandhu (*c.* 600), ii. 241.
- Vasishtha, legendary dispute with Vishvāmītra, xv. 63.
- Vasishetkund, basin at Devaprayāg, Tehri, xi. 274.
- Vasithiputa-Pulumāyi, record of, in cave inscription, ii. 47.

**Vāsna**, petty State in Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xlv. 300.  
**Vāso**, town in Baroda, with special industries, xxiv. 300-301.  
**Vāsota**, historic hill-fort in Sātara District, Bombay, captured by British (1818), xxiv. 301.  
**Vastāra**, village in Kadūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 301-302.  
**Vastupāla**, Jain temple on Mount Abu, Rājputāna, erected by, with his brother Tejapāla, v. 6-7; Jain temple erected by, at Gīrnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 248.  
**Vāsudeo Balwant Phadke**, dacoit leader, captured on way to Pandharpur (1879), xix. 391.  
**Vāsudeo Pandit**, governor of Mandlā under the Peshwā (c. 1790), xvii. 161.  
**Vāsudeva** or **Vasushka**, Kushan king (c. 185-225), ii. 112; coins of, ii. 140; in Kashmir, xv. 90; valley of Indus, xix. 149-150; Punjab, xx. 262.  
**Vasukalpa Kesari**, monuments on Ratnā-giri hill ascribed to, xxi. 258.  
**Vāsuki**, king, cured of leprosy by bathing in a pool at Bāsim, Berār, vii. 104.  
**Vāsuki shrine**. See **Wāsangi**.  
**Vasuladatta**, daughter of Pajjota, elopement and marriage with king Udena, xxiv. 113.  
**Vāsurna**, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, xxiv. 302.  
**Vasushka**, Kushan king. See **Vāsudeva**.  
**Vāta**, god of wind. See **Vāyu**.  
**Vatana**, peas (*Pisum sativum*), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46.  
**Vatva**, chief of the Gūrjaras, ruled from Gujarāt to Bengal, driven into Mārwar (c. 800), ix. 337.  
**Vaughan**, Major J. L., expedition against British villages in the Yūsufzai border (1857), xix. 208.  
**Vaux**, Deputy-Governor of Bombay (ob. 1697), tomb at mouth of Tāpti, Surat, xxiii. 157.  
**Vāv**, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.  
**Vāv**, Rānī, well built by Udayamati at Pātan, Baroda, xi. 24.  
**Vāvdi Dharvāla**, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 302.  
**Vāvdi Vachhāni**, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 302.  
**Vāyalpād**, *taluk* in Cuddapah District, Madras, xxiv. 302.  
**Vayittiri**, village in Malabar District, Madras, centre of coffee and tea-growing industry, xxiv. 302.  
**Vāyu** or **Vāta**, Vedic god of wind, ii. 214.  
**Vāyū** or **Hāyū**, language of the Tibeto-Himālayan sub-branch, i. 392, 400; spoken in Nepāl, xix. 41-42.

**Vāyu Purāna**, the, probably oldest of the Purānas (c. 320), ii. 236-237.  
**Vaz**, Michael, Archbishop of Goa, converted the Paravans in Tinnevely (c. 1532), xxiii. 368.  
**Vedans**, agriculturists in Chingleput, x. 257.  
**Vedānta**, dominant philosophy of Brāhmanism, ii. 254-255.  
**Vedānta Desika**, saint, worship of, by Vadagalais in Chingleput, x. 257-258.  
**Vedāranniyam**, canal in Tanjore District, Madras, iii. 358, xxiv. 302.  
**Vedāranniyam**, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with salt-works, xxiv. 302-303.  
**Vedas**, the (1500-1000 B. C.), a collection of hymns, prayers, and formulas, i. 402-403, ii. 207-233, viii. 18, xxiv. 146; the Rīgveda, ii. 209-227; the three later Vedas, ii. 227-229.  
**Vedāvati**, river in Southern India. See **Ilāgari**.  
**Vedavara temple**, in Old Talakād, Mysore, xxiii. 209.  
**Vedic period of literature** (1500-200 B. C.), ii. 207-234; the Vedic accent, 210; Vedic metres, 210-211.  
**Vedic religion**, transition from, ii. 305-306.  
**Vedic theology**, i. 403-404.  
**Vegetables**, in India generally, iii. 75, 99; trade in, iii. 255.  
*Local notices*: Cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 117; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 149; Almorā, v. 248; Amherst, Burma, v. 298; South Arcot, v. 427; Bengal, vii. 248; Bhamo, Burma, viii. 50; Central Provinces, x. 34, 37-38, 39, 56; Chikodi, Belgaum, x. 223; Hooghly, xiii. 166, 167; Hopong, Burma, xiii. 178; Hyderābād State, xiii. 254, 316; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207, 211; Kāngra, xiv. 390; Kashmir, xv. 123; Khānākul, Hooghly, xv. 222; Laccadive Islands, xvi. 86; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 123; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 140; Loilong, Burma, xvi. 171; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 176; Madras Presidency, xvi. 275; Mahābaleshwar, Sātara, xvi. 426; Mangalore, South Kanara, xvii. 176; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Mohpā, Nagpur, xvii. 387; Mōngpai, Burma, xvii. 406; Marshidābād, xviii. 48; Multra, xviii. 68; Mysore, xviii. 260; Nāmthok, Burma, xviii. 348; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 259; Quetta-Pishin, Baluchistān, xxi. 15; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 70; Sāran, xxii. 88; Shāhābād, xxii. 197; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 349; Sind, xxii. 412.  
**Vegetable oils**. See **Oils**, **Vegetable**.

- Vehar, temple at Dhandhuka, Ahmad-ābād, xi. 286.
- Vejal Vājo, stormed Una-Delvāda, Kāthi-āwār, xxiv. 122.
- Vekaria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bom-  
bay, xv. 169, xxiv. 303.
- Velamas, Telugu caste, in Bīdar, Hyder-  
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